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Protection to American industries!  
Encouragement to American capital!  
American commerce and honest money!  
Security to American homes!  
A free ballot and a fair count!  
Reciprocity and the Old Flag!

### NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For President,  
**BENJ. HARRISON**.....of Indiana.  
For Vice-President,  
**WHITELAW REID**.....of New York.

THE TIMES is for sale at the Occidental Hotel news stand, San Francisco, price 5 cents per copy.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have THE TIMES forwarded by express mail or carrier to any address at the rate of 85 cents per month, Sunday edition included. The address may be changed as desired if care be taken in all cases to mention both old and new address.

Peace reigns at Homestead, but it is peace at the muzzle of a carbine.

The August issue of the Overland magazine is to contain a Los Angeles story—"The Legend of Kadeo Canon"—by Mrs. Helen Elliott Bandini.

It is comforting to know that Morris, the low fellow who has found his chief diversion for a year or more in insulting girls and women on our streets, is to look out from behind iron bars for a time. The mills of the gods are sometimes behind with their work, but they grind everything in time.

A New York paper observes that Trinity's tall spire, once so imposing in its solitude, now peeps out modestly to a stranger coming up the harbor from among the big, sky-reaching structures of lower Broadway, and the sound of the old church chiming reverberates high up in office windows almost on a level with its ancient bell.

A new license law of the District of Columbia requires that all dentists shall be registered, and they must appear previously before a dental board and prove that they are competent. The law does not specify the manner of the exhibition of sufficient skill, and it is not yet determined whether the candidate will exercise his tools on one of the examiners chosen by lot or on an accompanying patient.

Fair play's a jewel, gentlemen. Let us not have a "sack" at the primaries. Let us have no secret ballot jugglery in the county convention. Let us not have our Congress convention stocked by machine methods and appointed delegates. Let us have a fair deal all the way round, and give an honest expression of the will of the party. In this way, and in this way only, can we expect to command success at the polls.

The Republicans of the Sixth Congress District are not so badly off for material that they are under the necessity of taking up with a moral bankrupt or a hoodlum. We have had an experience with Mr. Bowers that ought to suffice. Let us try to send somebody to Congress who will represent our average of honesty, respectability and culture. If we do not offer such a man to the voters of the district, they are likely to take matters into their own hands and send a respectable Democrat, who will not discredit their intelligence and moral standing.

An Associated Press dispatch from San Diego says:

On the 26th of next September occurs the 35th anniversary of the discovery of San Diego Bay by Coronado. A movement is on foot to hold a mammoth naval celebration to which all countries will be invited to send representative war vessels. It was on the 17th—not the 26th—of September, 1542, that Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo—not Coronado—discovered Alta California, arriving at San Diego from Mexico on that day. It would be appropriate for Californians to celebrate the event in some fitting manner. An article on Cabrillo's exploration of the coast appears in another column.

The appearance of Jim Kelley in Los Angeles at the present juncture of Mr. Lindley's fight is not surprising. Kelley is secretary of the State Railroad Commission and is kept in that place by Jim Rea, railroad commissioner, whose henchman he is. The Southern Pacific Railroad and its servant, Railroad Commissioner Rea, are supporting Lindley. Kelley is one of the most notorious political strikers, tricksters and corruptionists in the State, and was here during the last campaign to help Rea. He has probably been imported to handle Lindley's sack and do the dirty work at Monday's primaries in this city. Look out for him.

During the last session of the Forty-third Congress the Southern Pacific Railroad Company attempted to obtain from Congress permission to construct its line of railway from Mojave via Cajon Pass to San Bernardino and thence east. This would have resulted in making San Bernardino the railway center of Southern California. Congressman S. O. Houghton firmly and successfully opposed this change. He was undoubtedly one of the ablest Representatives ever sent to Congress from the Pacific Coast, and no clique, trust or corporation, however powerful, could use or influence him. Los Angeles today owes it to Col. Houghton that she is the railroad center and metropolis of Southern California, instead of being a way station on a sidetrack.

### TWO GREAT PAPERS.

For the Campaign and Longer—Both for Only \$1.50 a Year.

Under a special arrangement with the New York Weekly Tribune, foremost among national Republican journals, conducted by Whitelaw Reid—that great paper and the SATURDAY TIMES AND WEEKLY MIRROR (12 pages) will be sent by us to any address in the United States for \$1.50 cash in advance.

Or we will send the DAILY TIMES by mail 5 months and the Weekly Tribune one year for \$4.00.

Or we will deliver THE TIMES to any city subscriber for 6 months and mail the Weekly Tribune one year to any address, both for \$5.00.

These are unparalleled offers. Subscribe now and secure these great papers throughout the Presidential campaign and for months beyond its close.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

### CIRCULATION.

A Comparative Statement of "The Times" and the "Express."

The figures given below show the circulations of THE TIMES and the Evening Express in Los Angeles and neighboring cities and towns. These figures, which have been compiled with great care, indicate the number of copies delivered to agents and circulators daily, but do not include the circulation of either paper through the mails or the counting-room and street sales. The proportion of mail subscribers of the two papers is about the same as sales to agents.

City or Town.	THE TIMES.	EXPRESS.
Los Angeles, charged to city circulators.....	4,667	1,880
Pasadena.....	710	65
Santa Monica.....	275	10
Santa Ana.....	133	10
Pomona.....	105	15
San Bernardino.....	155	18
Redlands.....	135	12
Riverside.....	85	5
Soldiers' Home.....	60	40
San Pedro.....	60	40
Colton.....	75	4
Alhambra.....	75	4
South Riverside.....	30	4
Perris.....	35	4
Sierra Madre.....	48	4
Redondo Beach.....	70	40
Claremont.....	15	4
Highland.....	10	4
Murietta.....	2	4
Buente.....	14	4
Fresno.....	15	4
Avalon.....	20	4
North Ontario.....	20	4
South Pasadena.....	84	4
Ventura.....	72	4
Santa Barbara.....	100	4
Ontario.....	65	8
Rialto.....	65	8
Asusca.....	95	8
Total to agents.....	7,422	2,208

The subscriptions by mail and street and counting-room sales of THE TIMES averaged for last June 3,260 daily, bringing the total average circulation of this paper up to 10,757. A liberal allowance to the Express for such subscriptions would bring its total circulation up to about 3,600.

The total number of papers circulated by THE TIMES last June was 322,713; increase over circulation of June of the preceding year, 97,160. Daily average, June, 1892, 10,757; increase of day average over corresponding month last year, 2,320. This shows that the increase of the daily circulation of THE TIMES in the past year amounts to nearly as much as the total circulation of the Express through agents.

Express sales to agents.....2,208

Increase of THE TIMES circulation in one year.....2,320

Advertisers will make a note of these facts. The value of newspaper space is determined by the circulation of the paper.

Bowers, Lindley and the Machine.

THE TIMES is in receipt of the following letter which, though not designed for publication, we take the liberty of presenting, merely withholding the name of the writer.

ELSINORE, July 14.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] I am not writing for publication and may not be giving you any news, but I want to call your attention to a recent action of the County Central Committee of San Diego county as an act of usurpation deserving the severest censure. I refer to their appointment of a delegate to the Congressional convention instead of calling for their election by the people.

Whether the hands of the present incumbent may be seen in this move to judge, only premising that the appointment in this district was that of a Bowers man, selected by him with the rest of the delegation two years ago, and the appointment was so obvious to the people here that many letters and a petition have been sent in to have it changed. In reply to one of these letters one of the committee says that there will be no opposition from this county, anyhow; that the delegation will be solid for Bowers. An easy way of making things "solid" surely.

Now, Mr. Editor, it appears that fair minded and decent Republicans in this county have to look to the remainder of the legislative platform as the machine of a few unscrupulous politicians in their efforts to procure the nomination of one of their number to Congress. We do not want Bowers, nor do we want fourteen men of this county to say that we must vote for him or a Democrat. If it comes to that the latter alternative will doubtless be selected by many Republicans to express their disapproval of this most dangerous usurpation of Republican principles. Will THE TIMES labor to down such communistic schemes and secure the nomination of a worthy man to represent this district in Congress?

In confirmation of our correspondent's statement we take the following from the San Diego Sun: Horace McPhee informs the Sun that a petition signed by fifty-five out of about seventy Republican voters of Elsinore precinct has been presented to the County Central Committee asking that the place of F. B. Heald, as delegate to the State and Congressional convention be declared vacant, and a new delegate supplied. Mr. McPhee adds that he doesn't think the request will be granted, however.

The methods of Mr. Bowers are those of the machine politician. To such a man the process of securing an honest expression of the choice of the party is only an empty ceremony—a tub cast to the whale of public opinion. From stocking a convention through the manipulation of ward caucuses and primaries to stocking a convention without them is an easy transition, a short cut to save trouble. Mr. Bowers and men of his ilk work upon the theory that all that is necessary, especially in a Presidential year, is to secure the nomination. No matter how it is se-

cured—no matter how distasteful to the masses of the party the candidate may be—get the nomination and then "everything goes."

The same tactics have been adopted by Mr. Lindley, the machine manipulator of this district. Wherever he has dared to do so, he has taken this short cut to bar out anything like a spontaneous and free expression of preference on the part of the Republican masses by securing the appointment by a county central committee of delegates in his favor.

These men, Bowers and Lindley, may rate as "keen" politicians, but they are probably too keen to achieve ultimate success. The Republican masses can't get over a prejudice which they have long held in favor of having something to say themselves about naming the men who are expected to command their franchises. Party managers can go a good way toward leading them if they proceed by adroit methods, but when they throw off all semblance of recognizing the popular will, there is danger ahead for the manipulators. The game is too brazen. There is sure to be a reaction against the beneficiaries of such schemes, and that reaction becomes manifest at the polls.

If Mr. Lindley and Mr. Bowers succeed in procuring their nominations by the Sixth and Seventh Congress District Conventions, independent Republicans will certainly manifest their disapproval in a most emphatic way. In other words the Republican party in Southern California will run a great risk of being "snowed under." And with Southern California, the whole State may go to the Democrats.

In substantiation of what we said about Mr. Lindley's machine methods, we make the following extract from a private letter received from a prominent citizen of Santa Barbara:

Messrs. Lindley and Osborne were our visitors for several days—the latter ostensibly to look after the smugling supposed to be going on at this port—and entered busily into politics whilst here.

I have been informed by a prominent Republican of the whole business of the County Committee last week in electing delegates to the Congressional Convention for this county was "a put-up job," and looked entirely in the interest of one candidate.

Everything has evidently been done in a quiet and secret manner, and only a few were aware of the appointment of delegates until after all was over. Our city papers have been silent about it, and people had to refer to those of other cities to get the news.

There has been no political excitement here since the Presidential nominations, but now that this first step has been taken our Republican friends will no doubt enter into the real business before them.

We trust that the self-respecting Republicans of Santa Barbara county will so far "enter into the real business" before them as to defeat the "put-up job" above outlined. It is an indignity upon them by the party manipulators—a stealthy attempt to swindle them out of their political rights—and if they have any snap about them they will resent it. It is not yet too late to call primaries and elect delegates who shall fairly represent the wish of the masses. Let this be done and let the regularly elected delegates contest the right of the put-up jobbers to seats in the convention.

The hand of H. Z. Osborne, a Federal official, who goes about ostensibly to catch smugglers (that do not smuggle) and who turns smuggler himself, to hoodwink and defraud the honest Republicans of Santa Barbara, is very well exposed. Let us stick a pin right there, so that we can have this item for future reference. We may need one of these days when the campaign against the Federal brigade in politics is on. Uncle Sam is called upon to defray the expenses of Mr. Osborne while he is devoting his attention to putting up a political job to rob Republicans of their rights. It is not fair to the taxpayers—it is not fair to the Government party—it is not fair to the Government that its funds should be used in this way. The Federal brigade must go.

Would Do Us Credit.

We have no hesitation in saying that Hon. S. O. Houghton of this city is the strongest man whom the Republican party of this district could name for Congressional honors. Mr. Houghton has already served two terms in Congress as representative of districts in which this county was included, and he served with distinction to himself and benefit to his constituency. He is a man who thoroughly understands the ins and outs of national legislation and has a valuable acquaintance among the Nation's leading representatives. He would waste no time, if sent to Washington, in "learning the ropes" and making himself useful to his constituency. More than all, he would be representative of the best elements in the Republican party and in his district. He is clean-handed. He is able. He is a public speaker who can command a hearing. He is a lawyer of long and honorable experience, and well fitted to take a prominent part in legislation. In point of fitness for a Representative in Congress he is the peer of any man in the district who could be named.

Considered on the score of political availability, he is also strong. He has the most extended acquaintance of any man who has been mentioned in connection with the nomination. He formerly resided in the upper end of the district and has many friends there who may be counted on for a warm support. The old-timers all know him and like him. When he was before the people before he never failed to run away ahead of his ticket. This he did not only once, but three times in succession. This ought to show that he is a man who "wears" well. He will do to tie.

If Mr. Houghton should be nominated by the forthcoming Congress convention, he will add strength to the ticket. He will do more than any other man before the party to establish confidence and impart enthusiasm to the masses of Republican voters. His nomination would not only be an acceptable tender to the upper end of the district, but an earnest of good faith to the entire constituency.

With such a man available for the nomination, there is no reason why the Republican party should invite defeat by placing before the people a man who does not command their respect or their

confidence, or a man practically unknown outside of this county. Let us name an unexceptionable and a strong man and trust the result with the discriminating voters.

### Temescal Tin Mines—A Democratic Hoax.

The San Francisco Examiner yesterday published a startling report to the effect that the Temescal tin mine, at San Jacinto, is a failure; that the ledge has "petered out;" that it is not producing sufficient tin to keep the mill going, and that the little ore in sight will soon be exhausted. This information is founded upon the report of John J. Inick, an alleged mining engineer, who claims to have worked in the mine and to know all about it. The report was promulgated through the Associated Press and scattered broadcast throughout the country. It was published in THE TIMES yesterday morning.

We are authorized by Mr. Gervaise Parcell, manager of the Temescal mines, who was in this city yesterday, to state that the report is false in every detail. No such man as John J. Inick has recently examined the workings in the capacity of a mining engineer or in any other capacity. If he obtained access to the mines at all it must have been under an assumed name, and in the capacity of a hired laborer. Be this as it may, his report is a falsehood throughout. Mr. Parcell states that the ledge upon which his company is working, is a true fissure vein and broadens constantly with increasing depth. The ore which is now being milled is from a new stoping in the lowest workings and is of the finest quality which has been taken from the mine. The mine looks better and more promising now than ever before since the inception of the enterprise. The shaft has reached a depth of 300 feet and extra working facilities have just been brought into service. An Ingersoll-Sargent air-drill was placed in operation last Friday. The reduction works comprise two batteries of pneumatic stamps and a five-stamp California mill. These works are kept in operation day and night and there is ore enough on the dump and in sight to run a long time.

It is true that Capt. Harris, the late manager, resigned his position some time ago and left for England. He stated as his reason that he wished to resume the farming of his property in Cornwall. The company did not recall him because they had lost confidence in the mines. Mr. Parcell states that Balfour, Guthrie & Co. of San Francisco are factors for the Temescal company and if the Examiner people or their engineer wish to make a contract for any considerable quantity of ore, they can do so. The company is doing a legitimate mining business and is averse to being mixed up in politics at all; they resent such a wanton attack upon their enterprise, which is clearly made for political purposes.

This little episode shows the character of the Democratic fight in this campaign. Anything that has the appearance of a calamity is eagerly laid hold of as the most available material to work upon. If it were true that the Temescal mines had proven a failure, it would be a great misfortune to the State and to the country at large. The false report of such a misfortune spread broadcast, is simply treason to our own best interests. Such tactics will harm the promulgators and their party a good deal worse than it does the enterprise that is unjustly assailed.

The Internal Revenue Department has decided that the dispenser of "bi-chloride" must and hereafter shall pay a special tax to the Government as a retail liquor dealer who performs the highly taxable service of selling liquor to customers essentially as a bartender or druggist does. It is stated that there is no substance known in the laboratory as bi-chloride of gold, the precious metal stubbornly refusing to combine molecularly with chlorine gas in the ratio requisite to the formation of a bi-chloride of gold. The basis of the compound is now admitted to be whisky, and Dr. Keeley and his associates have been applying to the victims of strong drink the old Hahnemannian principle of dosing them with the hair of the dog that bit them. They differ from the bartender only in the methods of service, frequency of dose and disparity of price list. They saturate the victim "internally, externally and eternally," as Col. Sellers used to urge his eye wash, which may account for the complete shattering of the nervous system of the "cured" patient.

### POLITICAL POINTS.

Hon. William C. Whitney, in declining to accept the chairmanship of the National Democratic Committee, proves that he does not care to figure as an undertaker.

Alliance men are denouncing Judge Gresham for not accepting a nomination on their platform. Popular respect for Judge Gresham never was higher.

Cleveland has not accepted the Democratic nomination, and if he is wise he will decline it, in view of the fact that he can not possibly be elected.—[Globe-Democrat.]

The Albany Express says: "R. E. Pattison, Governor of Pennsylvania, is an indecent Democratic demagogue." This appears to cover his case tersely and truthfully.—[Chicago Inter Ocean.]

Gov. Chase, who has just been renominated in Indiana, is a clergyman and was a chaplain in the army. He proposes to bring the Democrats down on their knees in November, but not for prayers.

The Democracy is the only party in America that can calmly look at the great Carnegie strike in the light of a campaign argument. It rejoices in the misfortunes of the workmen and profits by the disasters to the cause of labor. Democratic free trade brought ruin in 1840. The same party repeated the dose in 1857. Free trade in 1892 would bring wider-spread ruin than it did in either 1840 or 1857, because the capital in every department of manufacturing has been more than quadrupled since those years. Grover would gladly Part with Adlai To please his mugwump friends, But part they can never. Fate threw them together, But November their compact ends.—[New York Commercial Advertiser.]

Candidate Cleveland has invited Candidate Stevenson to visit him at Gray Gables. He will then take the gentleman from Illinois into one of those rooms with the padded walls and give him the outline of his new reform policy and ask his opinion as to a new style of chopping block of his own contrivance.—[New York Press.]



Proprietor. What are you taking back there?  
Waiter. Customer sent this beef-steak back; says he couldn't cut it.  
Proprietor (examining it). Take it right back to him and tell him he'll have to pay for it. We can never use it again; he has bent it all out of shape.

### FOREIGN NOTABLES.

The Marquis de Mores, who killed his man in the latest duel in France, has been shot at eighteen times without having been hit. This looks as if the Marquis was born to be hanged or guillotined.

Miss Daniel Wilson, the daughter of the late President Grover of France, is preparing a political memoir of her father. For many years she was his secretary and he left to her all his private papers.

The Ameer of Afghanistan has been defeated in his attempt to subjugate the borderland hill tribes—a mere bagatelle as compared with the defeat the Hill tribes encountered last month at Chicago.

M. Paderewski during his stay in London has been forced to observe the strictest incognito. The affection of the nerves of the right hand, which caused him so much suffering at the end of the season, has happily been cured.

Mrs. Gladstone still sits on the platform every time her Grand Old Man makes a speech, and she doesn't have to assist him in restoring order either. Her task is rather more agreeable than the one which fell to Mrs. Stanley.

The title of Gen. James B. Weaver, the Greenback and Farmers' Alliance leader, is a genuine one. He enlisted as a private in the Second Iowa Infantry in 1861, and three years later was brevetted Brigadier General of volunteers for "gallantry on the field." He was elected to Congress on the Greenback ticket in 1878 and again in 1884.

Senator Berry, who is considered an Adonis in Arkansas, is a tall man of 51 years, with iron-gray mustache, flowing beard and dark hair that inclines to curl. His features are finely chiseled. One of the Senator's legs from the thigh down lies on some battlefield, but he moves about very gracefully on crutches. The Senator was born in Alabama.

### CURRENT HUMOR.

If the telephone girl has a soft voice it is next to impossible for the man at the other end of the wire to believe that she isn't pretty.—[Somerville Journal.]

Mrs. Hicks. People complain of being robbed at drug stores; they never overcharged me. Hicks. What do you buy?  
Mrs. Hicks. Postage stamps.—[New York Herald.]

When we returned home we found our wife running for sheriff on the Woman's Rights ticket. Thank heaven, there ain't any rope in the county that's strong enough to hang us if she's elected.—[Atlanta Constitution.]

Yabsley. See here, Mudge, when I let you have that \$5 six weeks ago you said you wanted it for a little while only. Mudge. Well, I told the truth. I didn't have it in my possession more than half an hour.—[Indianapolis Journal.]

Carruthers. Didn't you feel all broke up when May confessed that you were the seventh man to whom she had been engaged? Walte. Not at all; the number was so lucky that I made a bee-line for a policy shop.—[Kate Field's Washington.]

Mrs. Goode. Young Slimby is a very exemplary gentleman. He takes his fiancée to church every Sunday. Mrs. Sharpe. Yes, Slimby is a shrewd one. A couple of seats in the church are a deal cheaper than two chairs at the theater.—[Boston Transcript.]

### BRIEFLY TOLD.

A paper in New Jersey the other day printed an account of the discovery of "the lifeless corpse of an unknown dead man."

The largest university in the world is in Cairo, Egypt, and has 11,000 students, who come from every part of the Mohammedan world to study Mussulman law.

The general manager of the Wisconsin Central Railroad has promised that all the trains on that line will be run by electricity before the Columbian exhibition is over.

Prior to 1066 the horses of England were never shod. William the Conqueror being the person who is given the credit of introducing horseshoeing into the British Isles.

Dean Swift proposed to tax female loveliness, and to have each lady rate her own charms, saying, "The tax would be cheerfully paid and would prove very productive."

A mining expert just returned from Alaska states that the country is rich in minerals of all kinds, and ventures the opinion that the finds of gold there will exceed that of 1849 in California.

Of the 11,000,000 women in Italy nearly 2,000,000 are employed in industrial labor and over 3,000,000 in agriculture. They are in the majority in the cotton, linen and jute industries, and in the silk trade there are 117,000 women employed and but 17,700 men.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon has shaved off a beard which he has worn for nineteen years. It is said his daughter did not recognize him after the metamorphosis.

James Richard Cooke, graduated from the Boston University School of Medicine last year, is the first person totally blind from infancy to receive a degree as physician.

Gen. Schofield and Sickles have accepted invitations to attend the New Hampshire soldiers' reunion at Wells, where they will meet Gen. Longstreet and other noted ex-Confederates.

Dr. Pentecost, the American evangelist who went to India a year or two ago, has returned to London, and will make that city his home for the present, occupying the pulpit of the Marylebone Presbyterian Church.

It now appears that Alcaeus Hooper of Baltimore is the person who gave \$250,000 for a woman's college at Johns Hopkins University a few days ago. At the time the gift was announced it was withheld from the public. Mr. Hooper is the youngest son of the late William Hooper, and he inherited several hundred thousand dollars.

### A Soldier's Suicide.

BENICIA, July 16.—This morning Lewis Hagan, a member of the ordnance corps at the Benicia arsenal, shot himself through the heart with a revolver. He was suffering from melancholia and religious excitement and had been in the hospital for the past ten days, but as he would not remain there he had been placed in the guardhouse.

Smallpox in New York.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Six cases of smallpox were discovered here today, five in a large tenement house in a densely populated portion of the city.

### DAZED WITH TERROR.

Idaho Rioters Completely Terrorized by Troops.

Arrested Without Ceremony and Huddled to Headquarters.

Gen. Schofield Says Col. Carlin's Course is Fully Sustained.

The President Issues a Proclamation Bearing on the Recent Outbreak—The Trouble Practically Over for the Present.

By Telegram to The Times.

WALLACE (Idaho,) July 16.—[By the Associated Press.] This afternoon about 100 union miners and a number of citizens were brought down from Burke under a strong guard and were marched through the streets to military headquarters. The miners wore gum boots and rubber clothing. Arrests are being made as fast as possible.

The coroner's inquest has been postponed until July 23. Everything is quiet and confidence is fully restored that there will be no further trouble.

SPOKANE (Wash.,) July 16.—Reports from Coeur d'Alene today state that the miners who are under arrest seem dazed with the suddenness with which the non-union miners were restored to the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines. Col. Carlin went to Mullan, but the strikers there heard of the approach of the troops and many of them fled. Only a few arrests were made, among them Justice of the Peace Frazer and Postmaster Marsh. Both are sympathizers with the cause of the union men. It is thought that Marsh was arrested more as a witness than as a culprit. Both are newspaper men.

The troops that went to Burke met with more success. Capt. Bubb stationed his men from the depot to the mouth of the mines, and the miners were marched straight to the train, without being given time to change their clothing or eat their dinner. This occasioned considerable indignation among the inhabitants of the town. It is evident the strikers are conquered for the present.

### A PROCLAMATION.

The President Directs the Idaho Rioters to Disperse.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—[By the Associated Press.] The following general order was issued from the headquarters of the Army:

WASHINGTON (D. C.) July 16, 1892. The following has been received from the War Department, and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

### WAR

# QUIET AT HOMESTEAD.

## A Few Non-union Men Busy in the Carnegie Mill.

### Notices Posted Inviting the Strikers to Return to Work.

### The Men Claim That New Hands Cannot Make Armor Plate.

### Rumor That the Company is Importing a Shipload of Workmen from Europe—Frick's Life Threatened by Anarchists.

By Telegram to the Times.

HOMESTEAD (Pa.) July 16.—[By the Associated Press.] Today was the most quiet Homestead has known since the declaration of hostilities between the company and men. Undoubtedly new men have been introduced into the works, but the number is small and the strikers are confident many cannot without great difficulty be brought in. If the men come they will undoubtedly have the liveliest time they ever had. Although smoke is rising from the two smokestacks in the mills a visit to the yards showed about twenty non-union men busy, and not fifty as originally stated.

Burgess McLuckie tells a curious story about the manner the first armor plates were made. "When the work came to the mills," he said, "a lot of experts, both from the Government and the Carnegie Company, turned in upon us to show us how nickel steel should be made. The result was that fully \$100,000 worth of material was wasted. We tried and tried under expert direction to produce nickel steel armor plate, but could not do so. At last some of the boys got together, talked over the situation, considered the difficulties, and finally asked the Carnegie Company to withdraw the experts and let the men see what they could do by themselves. It was done as we asked. Every one of the plates was sent away from the furnaces and Basic Lodge, of the Amalgamated Association, turned out the first completed nickel steel armor plate that would stand inspection. The result was that the Carnegie Company got a reputation which really belongs to Basic Lodge. We made those plates under tremendous difficulties and after the Government officials and mill-owners were in despair."

Letters were put in the postoffice today to every old employee of the mills, with about forty exceptions, reading as follows:

DEAR SIR—Repairs will be resumed on Monday morning, July 18. We invite you to return to your old position; work to commence at the usual time.

Respectfully,

J. W. POTTER, General Superintendent.

Besides the letters posters were put up all over the town reciting that individual applications for employment will be received by the general superintendent until 6 p. m., July 21. The posters say the desire of the company is to retain in its service all old employees whose past record is satisfactory, and who did not participate in the efforts made to interfere with the company's right to manage its own business. Old employees not applying by the time mentioned the company will consider they have no desire to reënter the employment of the firm and their positions will be given to others.

Absolutely no excitement followed the putting up of the notices and a member of the Advisory Committee said neither they nor the letters would have any effect. He continued: "Our men will go back readily as soon as we are satisfied as to the wages to be paid. Until then we will not go back. No violence is threatened. The Carnegie mills might invite the best workmen in the world outside our own ranks and they couldn't make nickel armor steel plate that the United States inspectors would pass. Our people know how to make it and nobody else does."

Shannon, who made the above statement, is one of the most conservative of the strike leaders. He said further that the men had sufficient funds to continue the fight five years. The discipline of the troops was very stringent today. Patrols all carried loaded guns, mostly with bayonets fixed, and had orders not to hold communication with any one except in the strict line of duty. The officers manifestly expected something to happen today. A large tenebrous and adjacent houses, occupied mostly by Hungarians, was the central object of suspicion and was closely watched.

A wild rumor spread with great rapidity this morning, the effect, that the locked-out men being debarré from the mill by the military had 100 men at work all night digging a tunnel to it. The only possible foundation for it was found in the fact that a sewer contractor, behind in his work, had kept a gang at work all night digging.

### AT PITTSBURGH.

### The Carnegie Mills to Resume with Non-Union Men.

PITTSBURGH, July 16.—[By the Associated Press.] A notice was posted at the Homestead mills this morning by the Carnegie Steel Company and sent all over the country to the effect that the Homestead mill will be started up with non-union men July 22 and that any of the former employees of the company at this mill, who did not take part in the recent disturbances, are at liberty to make individual application for work until 6 p. m., July 21. Those first applying will be given the choice of the unfilled positions which they are capable of filling. Those who fail to apply by the time mentioned will be considered as not desiring to enter the company's service and their places will be filled with non-union men.

Secretary Lovejoy says the Union mills here and at Beaver Falls will be started on Monday next and that the company will find no difficulty in getting men to operate them. It is not believed any men are now in the Homestead mills except the regular watchmen and a few firemen. The steamer Tide left here this morning loaded with provisions for the Homestead works. The Carnegies advertised for bids for the erection of 100 dwellings for workmen inside of a stockade around the mills. The company is receiving many applications for work, including some from old men.

A few days more will see the thirty-third street mill completely enclosed by a seven-foot board fence. Many men were receiving pay as early as 10 o'clock today. They were not disposed to laugh and joke as usual on past days. There was a sullen appearance about the entire neighborhood. The committee of the strikers is reported to be holding frequent councils and will report the result of their work at the next general meeting. The possibility of the arrest of the leaders of the men for the riot last Wednesday week has been considered. There has been no movement as yet looking to their arrest, but they have prepared themselves and if permitted to do so in case

of arrest, will give bail in any sum required.

The leaders of the strike went from Homestead to Duquesne tonight, where a mass meeting of men employed in Carnegie's works at that place was held to consider the question of striking in support of the Homestead men. No decision was reached, and another meeting will be held tomorrow afternoon. The Homestead leaders were jubilant, and claim the Duquesne workers will strike next week.

A dispatch from Beaver Falls, Pa., says that 280 men men in Carnegie's steel mills at that place met tonight and resolved not to go to work on Monday when the mill was to resume operations. This makes 6000 men out in Carnegie's mills in this district. Supt. Dillon, of the Beaver Falls and Union Mills, says the men will have to come in as non-union men or not at all. The Carnegie people claim that the "black-dog" and Duquesne workmen will remain loyal to the company and will not strike.

Ever since the commencement of the labor troubles Chairman Frick has been in receipt of many letters from Anarchists and labor men decorated with skull and cross-bones and contain threats of all kinds. Some threaten his life with dynamite and others say they will shoot him on sight.

### STRIKERS EXCITED.

### Report of a Shipload of Iron-workers En Route from Europe.

PITTSBURGH, July 16.—[By the Associated Press.] This evening President Weihe of the Amalgamated Association, received information that the steamer Switzerland of the Red Star line was on its way to this country with a shipload of European iron workers for Homestead. The news created intense excitement in labor circles, and President Weihe immediately wired his agents in Jersey City and New York to look out for the steamer.

The repels stated that the Switzerland had not arrived yet, but was overdue and would probably go to Philadelphia. The amalgamated people in Philadelphia were notified to keep a lookout for the ship, and as soon as it reaches there efforts will be made to prevent the men landing under the contract labor and pauper laws.

### The Congressional Committee.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The committee on the Homestead trouble will report next week and ask leave to investigate the "Pinkerton" system during recess.

### Wants His Share of Stock.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Count Arthur Dillon, of the Duchy of Luxembourg, has brought an action in the Supreme Court. It grows out of Commercial Cable Company affairs. Dillon says he interested Mackay and Bennett in the enterprise and he presents an alleged agreement by which the company was to issue 1000 shares of preferred stock with an assured dividend of 15 per cent. He, Mackay and Bennett were to get among them 800 of these shares in equal proportions. Plaintiff states that the capital of the company has been increased first to \$6,000,000 and then to \$10,000,000, and he wants his shares of preferred stock, with a proportionate increase.

### Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Senate has confirmed receivers of public moneys, Bertrand Rhine, at Independence; T. J. Sherwood, Marysville, Cal.

### An Old Officer Dead.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Col. George W. Manypenny died last night at his residence near Bowie, Md., aged 84.

### Signed by the President.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The President has signed the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill.

### Tidy Up the Farm.

[Exchange.] In traveling through the country, when a tidy-looking farm is passed, with fences in good order, buildings looking neat and trim, trees trimmed and clean, we know the resident is a person who takes pride and interest in his farming, and that it pays him to do it. It takes but a few days each year to keep the brush cut away from the fences, to nail up a board here and there that may have become loosened, to keep the fences up straight, with no weak places to tempt stock to press through into the owner's or neighbor's fields of grain or grass, to put the implements under shelter when not in use, to pick up boards lying about the barn and house, to trim the fruit trees and cut out all dead or dying branches, to mow the lawn at least once a year, to arrange all gates so that they will freely swing on their hinges, to have a well-kept garden, a good supply of small fruit, the pump in good working order, a good supply of dry wood under shelter, to keep the roadside mowed and bushes cut down, to keep the outlet of expensive underdrains open, to clean out all open ditches, to look after the stock frequently. All these things take but a little time and they increase the cash value of the farm. If you have, in the past, neglected these things, realize that you will reform and that strangers in passing your door, may at least mentally say: "A good farmer resides there!" Possibly it will not allow as many leisure hours at the corner grocery, but others will take your place there, and you are willing to do work of your earthly possessions and to your standing as a man.

### Protecting Trees from Rabbits.

[Banning Herald.] A gentleman who claims much experience in protecting trees from the depredations of rabbits, tells, in the American Gardener, of the most effectual plan he has found. He says he has tried tarred and oiled paper for two years for repelling rabbits, and has been disgusted with the results, the tar blacked the bark, and the oiled paper becoming torn with the storms and affording shelter for insects. But washing with soft soap and carbolic acid has proved effectual and satisfactory. A quart of soft soap is added to three quarts of boiling water, and two ounces of carbolic acid are added. An old shoe brush is used in applying it. He applied it last autumn to a 1000 trees, and not one was injured by the rabbits up to this year, although these animals were abundant. Applied twice a year it repels borers.

### Sheep Shearing by Machinery.

[Pacific Rural Press.] An interesting exhibition was held at the warehouse of L. A. Watkins at Denver on the 6th inst., when two sheep shearing machines, manufactured by Bergen & Ball of Sheffield, England, were tried upon a variety of sheep, ranging from the most wrinkled Merino ewe to thoroughbred Shropshire. In every case the work done was first-class and a tonished most of the spectators, who were representative sheep men from New Mexico, Colorado and Wyoming. The first sheep was sheared in twelve minutes, and a better job was never seen.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### The Senate Still Deep in Appropriation Measures.

### The House Session Devoted to World's Fair Matters—Sunday Closing and the Prohibition Question Are Discussed.

By Telegram to the Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—[By the Associated Press.] Senate.—The Committee on Mines was authorized during recess to ascertain the cost of producing gold and silver bullion in the United States.

The General Deficiency Bill was taken up. All amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations to the bill were acted upon and the bill was then open to general amendment. Only a few amendments were offered when the bill by general consent went over to Monday.

Among the committee amendments is one requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the Pacific Railway companies the sum he should find to be due them for Government transportation, the amount earned on the aided lines to be paid into the treasury on account of the indebtedness of the companies and amount earned on the unaided lines to be paid to the companies. An amendment was also agreed to appropriating nearly half a million dollars to pay judgments of the Court of Claims in the Indian depredation cases. After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

House.—The House in committee of the whole resumed consideration of the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill. Mr. Taylor offered an amendment that no machinery be run Sundays at the World's Fair if open, and that a hall shall be provided for religious services.

Mr. Wheeler of Missouri opposed the appropriation. Mr. Hopkins of Illinois spoke in favor of it.

Mr. Livingston of Georgia denied that the proposed appropriation is a question of patriotism.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa said that but one question was involved in the debate, the honor of the American Republic, and he prayed Congress would lift itself out of the narrow channel of partisanship.

Mr. Covert of New York denied that New York was jealous of Chicago, but New York was jealous of the faithful performance of sacred compact solemnly entered into, Chicago having assumed the obligation of making the fair a success, the contract should be kept. He failed to see how the honor of the Government was assailed when it refused to become a partner in a stock speculation.

Mr. Atkinson of Pennsylvania offered an amendment prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on the fair grounds. Mr. Chipman of Michigan opposed the Senate proposition to close the fair on Sundays and the prohibition amendment. After further debate the committee rose and the House adjourned.

### Irrigation Better Than Rain.

[Pomona Progress.]

A chief objection farmers make to coming to pursue their vocation in California is that they must rely upon irrigation. They have been accustomed to depend on rain, and to do it artificially seems expensive and laborious. But, as we have shown many times, those who use irrigation water find it easy, and prefer it to rain, unless it comes in the cool season of the year, when the most important crop, the farm or garden crop, is suspended, and few crops are growing except grain and alfalfa. The California farmers prefer it because it imparts that certainty to crops which is wanting in rainy climates, making agricultural pursuits uncertain and risky, while, paradoxical as it may seem, it costs less than rain, because, during the irrigation season the sky is never overcast with clouds and the sun obscured for days together, retarding the growth of crops. Where there is no rain during the growing season, and irrigation is supplied with the irrigation element, being never checked in their growth, push forward with a rapidity and luxuriance of which those accustomed to rainy and colder countries can form no idea. The weather never enforces idleness, and the matured products are never damaged.

Irrigation, then, is actually less expensive to the farmer than rain. All these things considered, and as we have heretofore shown in describing the mode operated along one of our largest irrigating canals, it may be effected with very little trouble.

When the ground is properly prepared very little attention is required. About all it is necessary to do, is to shut off the water when a portion is sufficiently irrigated, and to open another gate where the process is yet to be performed. The irrigator usually so arranges things that the operation may proceed all night without his attention. The water should not be allowed to come into immediate contact with the plants. It is important that it should reach them by permeating through considerable intervening soil.

Water in this soil and climate produces such wonderful results that the temptation is ever present to use it too freely. When this is done, the fruit and vegetables, or whatever the crops may be, though yielding wonderfully, and phenomenally beautiful in appearance, are poor in quality and quickly decay. We speak now of this vicinity where the under drainage is perfect and the water passes off quickly, as it always should where irrigation is practiced. In other places where the drainage is not good we have seen whole fields converted into swamps by extensive irrigation, and the soil made so cold and infertile that the crops utterly failed to grow.

In one case only it is not necessary to be cautious in the use of water in this vicinity. When it is desirable to have ornamental trees, shrubbery and flowers with as little delay as possible, water may be used without stint, and the most wonderful growths secured in a short time with no apparent loss of strength, stability and enduring qualities through this forcing process.

### What Apricots are Worth.

The San José Mercury says that the best class of apricots in the famous Santa Clara Valley have been contracted for at \$30 a ton, but that the common varieties bring \$28 and \$25 a

## Great Reductions in Rates

### Hotel del Coronado

America's Peerless Seaside Resort

From April 15th to December 1st, 1892, offered at the Hotel del Coronado. An American resort it is without a rival, its glorious climate, its superior bathing facilities, with its many other spots and amusements combined with every home comfort make this hotel in all respects an excellence.

The New Salt Water Swimming Tanks. Under a glass roof, are the finest and most elegant in California, having large sunny dressing-rooms and every convenience attached. Constant stream of hot and cold salt water flowing into the tanks. These baths are very strengthening.

Surf Bathing. On a splendid, hard, sandy beach, with more regular breakers, water is deeper warmer than at Santa Cruz and no undertow. T. D. YECOMANS, Agent, Los Angeles, 123 N. Spring St. Tickets for sale at Santa Fe office, 123 N. Spring St., or at First-class Depot, at all other points, Local R. R. Agents. Tourists should remember that the Hotel del Coronado is open all the year, and that after the other winter resorts close instead of going north they will find the most delightful weather and every attraction at Coronado.

ROUND-TRIP TICKETS From Los Angeles, Pasadena, Pomona, San Bernardino, Colton, Riverside, Redlands, Orange, Anaheim and Santa Ana, all \$21.00, including one week's board in \$3.00 or \$3.50 room. Privilege longer stay at \$2.50 per day. T. D. YECOMANS, Agent, Los Angeles, 123 N. Spring St. Tickets for sale at Santa Fe office, 123 N. Spring St., or at First-class Depot, at all other points, Local R. R. Agents. Pacific Mail Steamers call four times monthly, and tourists can go east via San Francisco or Panama.

E. S. BABCOCK, Manager Hotel del Coronado.



### The only Mineral Water

On the American Continent bottled, recharged with its own gas, therefore guaranteed absolutely pure.

H. JEVNE, AGENT.

136-138 North Spring-st.

### Wells and Wind Mills.

No water, no pay.

We will bore or dig you a well and guarantee water or no pay.

### WIND MILLS.

We have the best steel wind mill on earth—the Rex Brand. No anti-friction rubbing, but a solid mill, running in Graphite Boxes, requiring no oil, and when used in conjunction with our Automatic Regulator, which turns the mill out of the wind when tank is full, one need not go near the mill for months.

We also have the best solid and sectional wooden Mills, Steel Towers, Pump, Pipes, etc. Contracts taken for complete Well and Wind Mill jobs. We give more for the money than any firm in our line. Let us figure with you.

Farmers' Well and Wind Mill Co.

261 S. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, Cal.

### REMOVED! GABEL :: THE :: TAILOR

222 S. SPRING STREET, LOS ANGELES.

Carries the LARGEST STOCK on the Coast.

Pants. Suits.

\$3.50	\$15.00
4.50	17.50
5.50	20.00
6.50	22.50
7.50	25.00
8.50	30.00
9.50	32.50
AND UP.	35.00
AND UP.	AND UP.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

All work made to order. Please give us a call.

L. T. MARTIN

Dealer in New & Second-hand FURNITURE.

Carpets, Mattresses and Stoves. Prices low for spot cash or will sell on installments.

451 SOUTH SPRING ST., Between 4th and 5th sts.

Telephone 984. P.O. box 1621

### CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease: by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, suffering from this malady, that I had two bottles FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any one who will send their names and P.O. address to T. A. Slocum, 22, Co. 151 Pearl St., N. Y.

ton. The Sacramento Bee reports many contracts for apricots in the Sacramento Valley at \$25 a ton, and the finest varieties—suitable for green fruit shipments—at \$35 a ton. The Fresno Examiner says that the apricot crop there has been generally bought at \$22 a ton and the poorer fruit at \$20 a ton. Every newspaper we see that has any information about the apricot crop comments upon the unusual abundance of the yield this season, and attributes it to local causes. We can get no news from Ventura county about the way apricots are now selling there.

The demand for berry crates and baskets in this valley is something enormous in the course of a season, and if it keeps on increasing we will soon be studying the advisability of a small factory somewhere in the valley for the manufacture of this important adjunct to the fruit grower. One day this week one of our merchants sold \$200 berry baskets, and could have disposed of several hundred more could he have had them from the wholesale houses. —[Azusa Pomotrophic.]

## SPECIAL

### Men's Negligee Shirts:

Linen, Oxfords, Madras

Laundried

Unlaundried

\$1.40 EACH

BARGAINS

—IN—

UNDERWEAR, : HOSE.

Regular Price \$2.00, \$2.50

Great Reduction in Straw and Soft Hats.

See Our Windows.

Siegel & Gutter

Men's Furnisher

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Under Nadeau Hotel.

Now we

ARE clearing out our Summer stock regardless of cost. We don't carry over any goods. Our Mr. Zobel is going East to select our Fall stock. All goods on hand must be sold before his return. The prices put on them will and must sell them. Every thing in the house reduced.

NOTICE OUR PRICES.

Beach and Bathing Hats 5c Silk Wire Frames 25c

Boys' Suits 10c Rough and Ready Suits 25c

Everything else reduced in proportion. Our Summer goods must go.

The Wonder

MILLINERY

249 SPRING ST.

LUD ZOBEL

ENTIRELY free from that smoky and cooked taste so prominent in every other brand; thus it is a most delicious nutriment—grateful to the delicate stomachs of invalids and convalescents.

Contains the elements of prime raw beef.

Keeps indefinitely. Highest degree of excellence at smallest possible cost.

To make Beef Tea use one-quarter of a teaspoonful of extract to a large teacupful of boiling hot water—it dissolves at once; add a little table or celery salt, pepper, or other condiments, to taste.

Be sure to specify "Rex" Brand. It never spoils.

The Cudahy Packing Co.

Wm. H. Maurice

146 N. LOS ANGELES ST., LOS ANGELES

Sole Agent for Southern California.

For sale by the Best Grocers and Drug-gists.

WE want to see you and have you learn to like us. We are new people and think you will be pleased with our goods and the way we do business.

WE ARE LADIES' FURNISHERS EXCLUSIVELY.

Making a Specialty of

Underwear, Corsets, Hosiery, Gloves,

Handkerchiefs, and Parasols.

The Unique

C. O. BENNETT, Proprietor.

253 South Spring Street.

WORKS:

SAN FERNANDO & RAILROAD STS.

—AND—

MAGDALENA AVE.

J. D. HOOKER & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

RIVETED SHEET IRON WATER PIPE.

AND OTHERS IN

WROUGHT GAS AND WATER PIPE.

AND PIPE FITTINGS.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

SAY!

Have you ever stopped at the

Horton House,

SAN DIEGO?

Not Well? Well, ask any one who has, and you will go nowhere else.

Rates, \$2 and \$2.50. Free bus both ways.

W. E. HADLEY, Prop.

Attention Horsemen

70 HEAD!

OF Well-bred Horses!

—CONSIGNED TO—

Allen & Dazell, 238 and 242 S. Los Angeles-st.,

California Stock Yards, to be sold at Public Auction

On Monday, July 18, 1892, at 10 o'clock a.m.

## LYNCHERS AT SANGER.

An Alleged Murderer Strung Up by Eight Regulators.

Hanged Till Insensible to Extort a Confession of Guilt.

Then Taken Back to Jail With His Windpipe Dislocated.

Other Coast Dispatches—A Mine-owner Murders a Man and Escapes—Several Tramps Killed by a Railway Wreck.

By Telegraph to The Times.

FRESNO, July 16.—[By the Associated Press.] Michael Blume, charged with the murder of A. G. Haskins, near Centerville, was held to answer to the Superior court without bail on Friday at Sanger. The same evening, at 11 o'clock, according to Blume, eight men went to the jail, effected an entrance without resistance, bound his hands with a rope, and threw him into a wagon. They took him three miles, to the spot where Haskins was knocked from the flame, put a rope about his neck and hung him up till he was insensible.

When he recovered consciousness he was asked for his confession. He said he was innocent, and they hung him till he was again insensible. They then let him down, saying they would let the court deal with him. He was taken back to Sanger. They put him in jail, locked the door and left. Before going they threatened to hang him if he said anything about the affair. Blume was brought to this city today. His left wrist was severely cut by the rope and his hand is paralyzed and physicians examined his neck and found the wind pipe dislocated. The neck is swollen and he is unable to hold his head up. Blume says he knows the men, but will not reveal their identity yet.

The story has gained circulation that the hanging was in earnest, but that Constable Warren Hall arrived in time to cut him down while life remained.

## FREIGHT TRAIN WRECKED.

Two Tramps Killed and a Brakeman Fatally Scalded.

BAKERSFIELD, July 16.—[By the Associated Press.] A frightful wreck occurred here at 2 o'clock this morning, resulting in the death of two tramps, who were instantly killed, and the fatal scalding of Brakeman Frank Donnelly. Freight train No. 21 was five hours late, and was coming into Bakersfield. When within 100 yards of the station the train ran into four steers, and the result was the biggest wreck ever seen in this vicinity. Engine No. 100, which was thrown from his engine, but escaped with a few cuts about the head, unless injured internally. Fireman Fred Crosby crawled out of the wrecked engine with a slight sprain. Brakeman Donnelly, riding in the cab of the engine, was caught and badly scalded. He was taken to Sumner, but cannot live. He is a native of Canada, aged 19, and a recent arrival.

Eleven freight cars were piled one on top of another and the engine was completely demolished. The tender was thrown completely over the top of the engine. Seven carloads of ice, one car of beer, two cars of canned goods, one car of wine, one car of general merchandise are in the wreck. The balance of the train backed up to Glenburn. Passengers, baggage, express and mail from train No. 17 and train No. 20 are being transferred around the wreck. The road will not be cleared until evening. Two tramps who escaped state there were six in their party and it is supposed the other two are still in the wreck. A large number of persons are at the scene of the disaster. The bodies of the two tramps already found were removed to the morgue.

## THE STATE'S BOUNTY.

What It Costs to Maintain Various De-serving Charities.

SACRAMENTO, July 16.—[By the Associated Press.] During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, the following counties presented claims for arrears for institutions caring for orphans and abandoned children and were paid the following amounts: Monterey county, \$38,731.39; San Bernardino county, \$14,840.18; Santa Barbara county, \$16,939.11; Shasta county, \$6669.48; Eldorado county, \$1550.94; Los Angeles county, \$40,225.24; San Francisco, \$71,724.56; San Luis Obispo county, \$5808.77; Maria county, \$7188.90; Sutter county, \$3845.17; San Benito county, \$5669.17.

Already in the present fiscal year, beginning July 1, there has been paid as follows: Mono county, \$5562.27; Kern county, \$1040.12; Tulare county, \$11,213.49; Alpine county, \$711; while one claim for the county of Exam-pine has not yet acted upon are back claims of Sacramento county amounting to about \$17,000.

This evening's Bee publishes an extended statement of the figures procured in the office of State Controller Coleman showing the total amount drawn from the treasury since the acts of the last Legislature went into effect. The sums paid were for the support of orphans, aged persons, war veterans and widows and orphans of Union soldiers, sailors, marines and army nurses. The grand total is \$4,324,000, or an annual average expenditure of nearly \$500,000. Thirty-two private institutions, under church and other control, are regular recipients of State's bounty.

## LAWLESS IDAHO.

A Prominent Mine-owner Kills his Man and Escapes.

WALLACE (Idaho), July 16.—[By the Associated Press.] News reached here today from Murray, the county seat of Shoshone county, that Frank Reed, a prominent mine-owner, shot and killed R. W. Stevens, another prominent mine-owner, on Pritchard Creek. The trouble arose about a survey of some mining lands. Both men are well-known here and throughout the State. Reed is owner of the Buckeye group of mines and other locations. Stevens was one of the owners of the famous Occident group above Murray, and interested in many other locations. Reed escaped into the mountains, but is likely to be apprehended.

Frank Stevens, brother of the murdered man, was also wounded in the affray. The news created a great sensation here where all parties are well known.

LATER.—Reed has been arrested and is now in jail.

## THE RAISIN-GROWERS.

They Reach an Important Agreement with the Packers.

FRESNO, July 16.—[By the Associated Press.] The State Raisin-growers' convention met here today. There was a good attendance. The convention was called to order by C. F. Morris of Fowler. While the convention was

waiting for the report of the joint committee of growers and packers, a motion was made and carried to discuss the labor question. No definite action taken.

At 11:30 the committee arrived from the conference with the packers. D. T. Fowler, the chairman, made a report of the result of the conference, which was that the price of raisins had been fixed at 4 1/2 cents in the sweat-box. Some growers objected, having hoped to get 5 cents, but after considerable discussion, during which it was pointed out that to demand too much would give Spanish firms an opportunity to undersell them, the convention finally adopted the report.

A motion was then made and carried to effect a permanent organization. An executive committee was appointed to draft a plan for a permanent organization. A committee was also appointed to confer with the packers with a view to getting freight rates on raisins. A resolution expressing the sense of the Conference Committee that \$1 per 100 pounds would be a fair rate of freight was adopted. It was decided to meet again July 30 in this city when the Committee on Permanent Organization will report. The growers have now 28,000 acres owed by 900 persons represented in the organization and pledged to support the packers who have agreed to pay the above prices.

## San Diego Will Celebrate.

SAN DIEGO, July 16.—It has been decided to celebrate here the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of San Diego bay, which occurs September 28 next. Elaborate preparations are being made for the event.

## THE BEST YET.

Los Angeles Gives Oakland a Terrible Drubbing.

Thirteen Runs Scored by the Southerners to the Colonels' Nothing—San Francisco Defeats San Jose by a Score of 3 to 2.

By Telegraph to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—[By the Associated Press.] The game this afternoon was a walk-over for Los Angeles. The Colonels were overwhelmingly defeated by a score of 13 to 0. Roach was responsible for the humiliation, allowing just three safe hits and striking out eight men. The Los Angeles club's fielding was without an error. Horner's curves were swatted all over the field. The full score follows:

LOS ANGELES.	AB.	R.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.
Stafford, ss.	6	4	5	2	1	2
Wright, cf.	5	1	0	3	0	0
McCauley, lb.	5	1	0	3	0	0
Treadway, 1b.	5	0	3	3	0	0
Glenaville, 2b.	5	0	1	0	1	0
Lytle, rf.	5	1	4	1	0	0
Hassanmacar, c.	5	1	0	8	3	0
Hulen, 3b.	5	0	2	0	1	0
Roach, p.	3	2	1	0	4	2
Total.	43	13	18	4	27	0

OAKLAND.	AB.	R.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.
Manassah, lf.	4	0	0	1	1	2
Hutchinson, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2	0
O'Brien, 3b.	4	0	0	3	4	1
Carroll, cf.	3	0	0	1	0	1
Turner, lb.	3	0	0	10	0	0
Whitehead, ss.	2	0	1	0	2	1
O'Neil, rf.	2	0	0	2	0	1
Wilson, c.	2	0	1	0	1	0
Horne, p.	2	0	1	0	1	0
German, p.	1	0	0	0	1	0
Total.	29	0	3	0	24	12

## GAME BY INNINGS.

Oakland, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0.

Los Angeles 9 1 4 0 3 3 2—13.

## SUMMARY.

Earned runs—Los Angeles, 5.

Two-base hits—Lytle, Treadway, Hulen, Wilson.

Sacrifice hits—Hassanmacar, Treadway, Wright, Roach.

First base on errors—Oakland, 0; Los Angeles, 4.

First base on called balls—Oakland, 1; Los Angeles, 2.

Left on bases—Oakland, 3; Los Angeles, 9.

Struck out—By Horner, 2; by Roach, 3.

Passed balls—Hassanmacar, 2.

Wild pitches—Roach, Horner.

Umpire—Gagau.

San Francisco, 3—San Jose, 2.

SAN JOSE, July 16.—San Francisco won today from San Jose by a score of 3 to 2. The game should have been a shut out for the Dukes. San Francisco secured the game by opportune hitting in the eighth inning. Batteries, Hoffman and Spies, Lookabaugh and Clark.

## Games in the East.

BROOKLYN, July 16.—Score—Brooklyn, 2; Chicago, 9.

Hits—Brooklyn, 10; Chicago, 4.

Errors—Brooklyn, 2; Chicago, 9.

Batteries—Stein and Kinslow, Luby and Schriver.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Score—New York, 13; Pittsburgh, 3.

Hits—New York, 17; Pittsburgh, 9.

Errors—New York, 3; Pittsburgh, 6.

Batteries—Russie, Crane and Boyle, Ehiet and Miller.

BOSTON, July 16.—Score—Boston, 6; St. Louis, 3.

Hits—Boston, 12; St. Louis, 13.

Errors—Boston, 3; St. Louis, 13.

Batteries—Staley and Kelly, Getzen and Buckley.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—Score—Baltimore, 5; Cincinnati, 10.

Hits—Baltimore, 8; Cincinnati, 14.

Errors—Baltimore, 11; Cincinnati, 3.

Batteries—Cobb and Gunson, Rettger and Harrington.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Score—Philadelphia, 8; Louisville, 3.

Hits—Philadelphia, 10; Louisville, 15.

Errors—Philadelphia, 3; Louisville, 10.

Batteries—Sanders and Grim; Esper, Carsey and Clements.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Score—Washington, 4; Cleveland, 6.

Hits—Washington, 6; Cleveland, 7.

Errors—Washington, 8; Cleveland, 0.

Batteries—Daryea and Maguire, Cuppy and Zimmer.

By—

## DR. STEINHART'S

## ESSENCE OF LIFE!

## THE GREAT VITALIZER

PRICE, \$2.00 per Bottle or 4 bottles for \$8.00. Full particulars call on or write to DR. STEINHART, Room 19, 2314 South Spring street, opposite Allen's Furniture Store, Los Angeles, Cal.

SPECIAL and infallible specifics also prepared for Gonorrhea, Gleet, Syphilis and Kidney and Bladder Troubles. All communications strictly confidential and private. Consultations: From 9 to 4 p.m. Sundays from 10 to 12.

## SPRING AND SUMMER OPENING!!

## GORDAN BROTHERS

—THE—  
LEADING  
TAILORS  
118 South Spring,  
LOS ANGELES, - - CAL.



Non-alcoholic.

A delicious and healthful drink for ladies and children. Made from pure Jamaica Ginger and Fruit Syrups combined with Natural Soda Water, recharged with its own gas.

H. JEVNE,  
AGENT.  
136-138 North Spring-st.

## Fashion Stables.

Finest Livery Outfit in the City!

Electric Lighted! Fire Proof!

Horses Boarded by the Day, Week, or Month. Horses bought, sold or exchanged. Hacks or coupes at all hours. Telephone 761.

NEWTON & BEST, Props  
219 E. FIRST ST.

## CURES CATARRH

LONDON BALM

LONDON BALM CO. (LONDON)

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

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Trustees' Sale!  
Of Hardware.

The stock of Hardware, Accounts and Store Fixtures belonging to the hardware business, inventory about \$15,000, heretofore conducted by

B. A. Breakley  
At No. 113 North Main-st.,  
Los Angeles, Cal.

Is offered for sale as a whole at a bargain. Sealed bids are solicited for the property as a whole or in lots to suit purchasers. Inspection of property and inventory can be had on application to G. S. Foster, agent in charge on the premises No. 113 North Main street. Terms of sale cash. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. Bids will be examined on July 15, 1892.

J. M. ELLIOTT, Trustee.  
AUCTION SALE! FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.

Thursday, July 21, at 10 a.m., at Northeast Corner Third and Spring (over the Bank), comprising

FOUR elegant solid walnut Bedroom suits, 1 walnut Cheval suit, 1 walnut suit with French plate mirror and Tennessee marble top, 2 solid oak suits with bevel glass, 4 magnificent upright folding beds with mirror front, including exceptionally good mattresses, together with all the bedding consisting of feather pillows, wool blankets, comforters, Marcellite spread, sheets, etc., 1 walnut parlor suit with silk plush upholstery, extra dressers and commodore, fine toilet sets, lace curtains, poles and window shades, center tables, willow rattan, carpet and upholstered rockers, chairs, stands, also body Brussels and tapestry carpets throughout this handsome furnished house. On account of rebuilding the undergarment and is compelled to vacate the premises, and offers the above at auction without limit or reserve.

HONEY ASHLEY, Proprietor.  
MATLOCK & REED, Auctioneers.

Use the New Port Costa Mills

FINEST

Flour

"Starr's Choice Extra,"

"Asters,"

"Port Costa Bakers."

A. F. MILLS, Sole Agent,

135 E. Second-st., Los Angeles.

Davis & Willits,

Auctioneers,

114 South Spring Street,

Will sell Real and Personal Property of Every Description. Correspondence Solicited.

AUCTION!

Restaurant Fixtures!

213 Franklin-st.,

Monday Morning, July 18, 1892, at 10 o'clock.

TROS. B. OLARK, Auctioneer.

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## PASADENA.

## Judge Magee Unanimously Endorsed for Congress.

## Enthusiastic Meeting of Republicans at Williams Hall.

## A Democratic Club is Started and Officers Elected.

## Ladies Preparing for the World's Fair—Various Items of Local Interest—People Coming, Going—Breivites.

Last night was a proud occasion in the history of Judge H. W. Magee. A couple of hundred representative Republicans of Pasadena assembled at Williams and unanimously expressed their unqualified approval of his candidacy for Congress from this district by the adoption of the following resolution, which was presented by W. E. Arthur, Esq.

"The Republicans of Pasadena, in caucus assembled, knowing that our neighbor and friend Judge H. W. Magee is a candidate for Congress, do most heartily and unanimously endorse his candidacy for Congress as an upright and honorable citizen, a man well qualified by nature and education to hold that high office with credit to himself, profit to his constituency and honor to his party and country, a man absolutely above machine debauchery in politics, against whom no charge of corruption has been or can be made, a man essentially of the people and for the people, we cheerfully pledge him our unanimous support."

After the passing of the resolution, twenty-one delegates were named to be voted on at the primaries tomorrow to represent Pasadena at the county convention on Thursday, every man of whom is pledged to Judge Magee. The delegates were: W. E. Arthur, Esq., J. H. Campbell, W. H. Wakeley and W. S. Gilmore. The committee prepared the following list of delegates, which was unanimously approved by the meeting:

Judge U. F. Weed, C. C. Brown, Capt. C. M. Simpson, Calvin Hartwell and T. P. Lukens of the First Ward; John McDonald, J. F. Buchanan, R. H. Knight, L. A. Sheldon, J. S. Cox and W. S. Wright of the Second Ward; H. H. Rose, W. E. Arthur, S. Washburn, H. M. Workman, W. J. McAllister of the Third Ward; Dr. W. B. Rowland, C. A. Gardner, C. W. Swan, William McDonald and James McLachlan of the Fourth Ward.

Judge Magee was called upon to speak and responded briefly and to the point. He pointed out the necessity of having a while heartily thanking those present for their unanimous support he said that he asked of the delegates nothing more than such service as they would render to another man, and urged that they should bear in mind that they are Republicans and always work for the best interests of the party. The speaker's remarks elicited prolonged applause.

Short speeches followed by Mayor Weed, Capt. C. M. Simpson, H. H. Rose, H. J. Vall and Mr. Francis H. H. Rose, all of whom spoke in the highest terms of Judge Magee's candidacy, and who expressed themselves as confidently assured that he will receive the nomination.

In the old Masonic Hall, adjoining Williams Hall, quite a number of Democrats assembled about the same hour to effect permanent organization, a Democratic Club. The following officers were elected: President, W. U. Masters; vice-presidents, L. C. Torrance, J. Simmons; secretary, Frank H. H. Rose; treasurer, W. J. Furlong; Committee on By-laws, R. M. Furlong, Frank Hearn and Mr. Sellig. Several brief addresses were made, which elicited considerable applause, after which the meeting adjourned to Saturday evening, July 30, at which time the Committee on By-laws will submit its report.

THEY ARE GROWING. That the People's party is going to prove an important local factor in politics this fall was evidenced by the turn-out at the first meeting of the club since its organization at the old Masonic Hall last Friday night. The room was completely filled by people of every political complexion and hue, who manifested much interest in the proceedings.

President T. A. Smith presided and J. A. Shelhamer acted as secretary. The principal addresses of the evening were made by Mr. Larkin and Mrs. Margaret A. Parker, both of whom presided over the meeting. Judge Wiley also found time to address a few pointed remarks to the assembly. Among those present was Chairman of the State Central Committee of the Prohibition party, who stated that during his recent trip throughout the State he found the People's party had a firm footing everywhere and in certain places they control the situation.

The local club now has sixty-five members enrolled, and it is expected this number will be trebled before the campaign gets into full blast. One of the leaders said that the party will poll between 200 and 300 votes in Pasadena next November.

WOMAN WORKERS FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR. A special meeting was held yesterday afternoon of the chairman of the committees of the local branch of the Woman's World's Fair Association at the Carlton parlors.

Most of the committees were represented. It was decided to elect several vice-presidents of the organization. This honor was then conferred upon Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Theodore Coleman, Mrs. A. C. Armstrong and Mrs. Linney. Auditors were chosen as follows: Mrs. P. C. Baker and Mrs. J. F. Crank. A suburban committee was appointed as follows: Mrs. D. A. Gibbs, Mrs. S. K. Durant, Mrs. T. B. Winslow and Miss Alice Ware. Plans for the work were discussed and arrangements were made for tendering Mrs. Cole Los Angeles a handsome reception next Thursday afternoon.

LET THE GUILTY SUFFER. The remarks in The Times of Wednesday last developed some important information about the recent dog poisonings. It is stated that there are two cowards engaged in the business, one residing on Franklin avenue and the other on South Madison avenue. Those who have suffered from their diabolical acts have combined and are determined to make an example of these low-down creatures. If the decaying bodies of the dogs will permit them to be completed and the Marshal to get his hands on them they will likely be placed where they will not have an opportunity to gratify

their worse than brutal propensities for some time to come.

PASADENA BREIVITES.

C. B. Scoville is off to Chicago for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Wetherby will spend today at Redondo.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Jones will spend next week at Coronado.

Manager Holmes says that the Hotel Green annex is all right.

A competitive drill will be held tomorrow evening at Co. B's armory.

No band concert last night, but there will be one next Saturday evening.

Colorado street presented an unusually lively appearance yesterday evening.

Prof. T. S. C. Lowe went up the San Gabriel Cañon yesterday on a fishing excursion.

Tomorrow afternoon the bids for the completion of the sewer system will be opened.

Mrs. Cruckshank and children leave tomorrow for Catalina, where they will spend the summer.

Miss Hattie Graham entertained a small party of friends at progressive euchre Friday evening.

The usual services at the Universalist Church will be omitted today on account of the pastor's absence.

S. H. Doolittle came up from Catalina Friday and returned yesterday with his family to remain during the summer.

The local backers of the Los Angeles nine feel pretty confident that their favorite have a dead cinch on the pennant.

A jolly party of young people spent yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Gate.

Another party had an equally enjoyable time at Millard's Cañon.

Miss Frances Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Brown, is expected home tomorrow from Catalina, where she has been attending college the past year.

Conway Campbell Johnson left yesterday on the Santa Fé overland en route for London, England, where he has been called on business matters of importance.

The meeting of the colored debating club on Friday evening was well attended.

The little were all there, and the exercises were as spirited and interesting as they were instructive.

Rev. J. W. Phelps is up from Long Beach and will occupy his pulpit as usual at the Methodist Church today.

He will address the young people on the subject of "Dancing."

The Young Men's Christian Association will hold their gospel and song service this afternoon at 3 o'clock in Strong's Hall.

A special invitation is extended to young men to be present. The meeting will be led by W. N. Campbell.

The pastor of yesterday assigns to the Rev. A. W. Bunker, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the subject, "Where Was the Christian Church Before the Days of Wick."

Life and Luther, the subject of the evening's discourse. The theme will be treated by Elder T. D. Garvin in the Christian Chapel, on North Fair Oaks, tonight.

## POMONA.

Good Times for Fruit-growers—Republican Caucus—Notes.

The faces of the Pomona fruit-growers who have not yet sold their apricot, peach or prune crops this season are wreathed in the happiest smiles these days, while the countenances of the orchardists who sold their apricots three or four weeks ago are not so happy. The fact is that telegraph advice has been received from the wholesale fruit dealers in Chicago and San Francisco that the Eastern apple and peach crops have been ruined since June 1 by the heavy rains there, and that the California fruit will be in as good demand this year as in the famous fruit year of 1890, when our deciduous orchardists all made money by the sale of their fruit.

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## SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

Attempted Suicide of a Fourteen-year-old Boy.

A Maiden of Twenty Summers Refused His Love.

In Consequence of Which He Wanted to Die Quick.

Discovered in Time to Prevent Serious Results—Wells-Fargo Agent Charged With Embezzlement—News Notes and Personals.

SAN BERNARDINO.

About 8 o'clock Thursday evening Leo Bridges, the 14-year-old son of the lady who runs the old St. Charles dining-hall, was found in his room lying upon the bed in an unconscious state, apparently from the gas from one burner being turned on at full capacity. Dr. Baylis was called at once and the boy restored to consciousness and is now about as well as ever. The question that is agitating the community is, "why was the gas turned on?" The mother's story is as follows: "Leo is fond of experiments—always has been since he was 5 years old. He has been blowing glass, and was going to try some more. He turned on the gas and attempted to light it, but dropped the match and it went out. He got down from the step-ladder which he uses and instead of getting another match, stepped to play or examine his glass. He soon began feeling sleepy and laid down upon the bed, becoming unconscious. In a short time I sent the girl to call him to supper and she found him in this state. The doctor soon brought him to."

Quite a different story is current upon the street. It is said that the boy is but just out of his knickerbockers, it is claimed that there is a girl in the case, and the youthfulness of the youngster makes it more interesting. For it is thought by most people that it was a deliberate attempt at suicide. The cause assigned is the fact that the boy had been in love with a girl, and in view of many other circumstances in connection with the boy and girl this is more probable than the account given. About six months ago Miss Otle, a street attractive girl, 20 summers, came here to Santa Monica and took up her abode at the old St. Charles. Leo and Otle soon became acquainted, and the latter began to emphasize his strong affection in various ways, one of which was a proposal for marriage. Otle, however, soon wearied of his attentions and refused to accept of him, and a cold shoulder to Leo. Then Leo became morose and brooded over his lonely condition for some ten days until he could stand it no longer, he thought and concluded to try the ascent of the golden stair via the gas route, and came near succeeding. Leo has not been very well for several months, and is now in some degree to his lovelessness—and his strange action has been excused on that account. He is yet young, very young, and it is believed will outgrow his foolishness in the course of time.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

M. F. Cunningham, a well-appearing man of about 37 years of age, was brought to the county jail yesterday, having been arrested at Valley Grande for embezzlement. He has been Wells-Fargo's agent at Oro Grande, and it is claimed he stole \$70 of the company's money while on a drunken spree.

SAN BERNARDINO BREIVITES.

The Hall of Records has been supplied with a new telephone put in last week.

James Parish is lying at his home in the city, suffering from a severe cold.

W. S. Sunday has started for San Francisco, going via the Santa Fé and steamer.

Mrs. L. Morris starts today for San Francisco to spend a couple of months visiting friends.

Capt. Barden, who has been on the sick list for some time, is able to be about the streets again.

Col. T. J. Wilson is confined to his bed with a cold, but expects to be out again in a few days.

Two carloads of dried fruit were shipped yesterday by B. F. Brooks, one going to Chicago, the other to New York.

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## MAKING GREAT LENSES.

## A Correspondent's Visit to Alvan Clark's Little Workshop.

Where the Mt. Wilson Observatory Lens is Being Ground.

The Slow and Sure Method of Making the Objectives.

How the Glass Disks are Tested for Imperfections—Where Skill and Patience Amount to Positive Virtues.

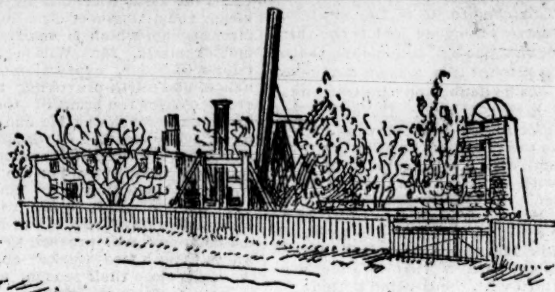
A correspondent of the St. Louis Globe Democrat, writing from Boston, thus describes a visit to a famous workshop:

"There is nothing made by human hands that is more perfect than the object glass of a great telescope. Each slender thread of a spider's web is composed of many thousand strands, each strand so fine that 4,000,000 of them would make a thread no thicker than a human hair. In other words, roughly speaking, a spider's strand is as much smaller than a hair as a hair is smaller than a telegraph pole. Yet in the lens of a great visual telescope a deviation of the breadth of a spider's strand would be noticeable, and in a photographic telescope it would be fatal to the purpose of the glass. Americans, accus-

him had been from early boyhood, to the methods which had made this house preeminent among the world's great lens-makers. It is a matter of serious import that the only man now living who can make these great lenses is well along in his 60th year.

The street car conductor told me I should know Mr. Clark's place when I came to it, for it was "a big yard, full of smokestacks." The "smokestacks," I found, were telescope tubes, for whenever Mr. Clark makes a glass of new size he erects a rough tube in which to test it on the stars, and these tubes all remain, monumental reminders of his successive triumphs, for in 1862 he broke the record of large lenses, and ever since he has been breaking over and over his own otherwise unapproached record. Little attention is paid to the general appearance of this big yard. In front stand two neat frame houses, one the old homestead where Alvan Clark lived for more than half a century, the other the more modern home of Alvan G. Clark, down at the rear of the gently sloping grounds stands a small, shambling brick structure, picturesque enough, but hardly suggestive of the unique enterprise it shelters. In this low building, buried to its window sills, Mr. Clark, with only two assistants, shapes and grinds and polishes the lenses which make the heavens yield to us their thrilling mysteries.

I cannot hope to give in a few words anything like an adequate idea of the skill and patience employed in the manufacture of these great objectives. The story merely of how the glass, the raw material, is made, would warrant the use of more space than I have at my disposal. But a suggestion of the nicety of this latter process may be found in



The great lens maker's home.

tomed to hearing their countrymen accused of aliphed methods in the manufacture of their wares, cannot but take pride, then, in the fact that the man who makes the greatest refracting telescopes the world has ever known is an American of the ninth generation. Alvan G. Clark of Cambridgeport, Mass., is a descendant directly along the male line of Thomas Clark, the mate of the Mayflower.

Mr. Clark's father, the founder of the famous house of Alvan Clark & Sons, telescope-makers, was a very remarkable man. Until after his 40th year he devoted himself to portrait painting, and so accurate was his eye, so delicately skillful his hand and so inexhaustible his patience, that his portraits stand today almost unexcelled in point of likeness and well-nigh unsurpassed in point of exquisitely careful finish. In everything that required keen vision and close exactitude he was successful.

It is related that once he watched a game of billiards, sitting at the close that he believed he could play, and although he had never before handled a cue, he played a game far above the average of ordinary billiardists. But perhaps the most wonderful of his many accomplishments was his marksmanship. It is said that with a rifle he could put bullet after bullet through a distant board with such precision that one would say only a single shot had been fired, and this is partially explained by the fact that he made his own rifles with his own hands, and used that same marvelous exactitude in the boring of the barrel, the setting of the sights and the cutting of the bullets that afterward gave him his world-wide fame as a lens-maker.

It was not until 1849, when Alvan Clark was more than 40 years old, that his attention was turned toward telescope-making. In that year the accidental breaking of a dinner-bell at the Phillips Academy, Andover, prepared the way for the most important advance that the science of practical astronomy has ever made. George Bassett Clark, son of Alvan and elder brother of the present Alvan G., was a pupil at the academy. Gathering up the cast-away fragments of the bell, he took them home, put them into a crucible with some tin, and proceeded to melt them in the kitchen fire, informing his mother that he was going to make a telescope. The mother smiled indulgently upon this pottering interference with her more important culinary arrangements, but the next day when he learned of it, took a more serious view of the matter. He became so deeply interested in the work that he laid aside his paints and brushes and gave his time and genius to the shaping and polishing of his son's reflector. The result was a 5-inch reflecting telescope, which showed the satellites of Jupiter, the rings of Saturn and other telescopic objects. That was the beginning from which have grown, in gradual succession, the famous refracting telescopes of the Vienna University (12-inch aperture), the Morrison Observatory (12½-inch), the Wisconsin University (15½-inch), the Warren Observatory (16-inch), the Northwestern University (18-inch), the Denver University (20-inch), the Princeton University (23-inch), the University of Virginia (26-inch), the United States Naval Observatory at Washington (26-inch), the Pulikova Observatory of Russia (30-inch), and the great Lick Observatory of California (36-inch), the largest lens in the world, though a still larger one is in process of construction, as I shall show later on.

When the work is done, Alvan Clark never again took up his paint brushes until forty years later, when, at the age of 83, he made an exquisitely beautiful and wondrously lifelike portrait of his grandson, who had recently died. This young man, the only son of Alvan G., was the hope of the family, if not, indeed, the hope of astronomical science, for it was to him that the great work was to fall when his grandfather and his father should have passed away, and he was being carefully trained, as his father before

the fact that almost four years ago the glassmakers began work on two disks from which Mr. Clark is to make a 40-inch lens for the Spence Observatory at Los Angeles, Cal., and only one of them has as yet been sent to Mr. Clark. Time and again, with infinite care and patience, the glassmaker must try, for if there be a speck, a bubble, a wave or a flaw of any kind, no matter how minute, Mr. Clark will not accept it. To show me how clear this glass must be, Mr. Clark placed in my hand a 6-inch disk, covered with an opaque substance, and asked me to look through a hole which seemed to have been cut through its diameter. I said I saw nothing

strange; it was like looking through any hole. "Exactly," said he, "only you are not looking through a hole." I was looking through six inches of solid glass. What seemed to be a hole was really two diametrically opposed places where the opaque coating had been removed. Then I was informed that if a wall of such glass ten feet thick stood before me in such a position that I could see no reflection from it I should not know of its presence. It is literally as clear as air. No wonder a single disk of it forty inches in diameter and perhaps ten inches thick costs Mr. Clark \$8000.

The process of making a lens from such a disk is exceedingly simple. There is very little machinery and no secret. If you have the necessary patience, Mr. Clark will let you stand by and see all the work done. First he tests the disk for strain—that is, he sets it upon edge midway of a long, dark room. At one end of the room he places a light, then takes his position at the other end of the room. An assistant now holds a lens between the light and the disk, and as the rays are intensified upon the disk they magnify whatever streaks or waves or inequalities of whatever nature there may be in the disk; and Mr. Clark's keen and practiced eye can determine whether the flaw is in the body of the glass or near enough to the surface to be removed by the polishing process.

Next he tests it for polarized light by simply taking it to the outer light, laying it flat upon a polished redwood board, and viewing it at a proper angle through a revolving Nicol prism. If, as the prism turns, the disk changes shade or regularly and evenly throughout its face, it is a good optical glass, but if it shows cloudy in spots or streaks it must be rejected.

Having stood these tests, the disk is ready to be shaped. But a very important problem in mathematics must be solved. An order for the shaping and polishing of the lens contains the following specifications, namely: the diameter of the object glass and the length of the focus. If, for example, the order be for a 40-inch aperture and for a 50-foot focus, Mr. Clark must determine what curve to give the glass in order that every ray of light which strikes its surface may be refracted to a common point precisely fifty feet away. When this is computed, an iron casting is made of the size and shape of each side of the lens is to be, the convex casting for the convex side of the glass and vice versa. This casting is turned up on a lathe and the disk is laid upon it and revolved, steel crushings being strewn between the two to grind the disk. This brings the glass roughly into the shape of the

lens. Then, with eight courses of emery, each course finer than the preceding one, the disk is ground with an adjustable tool or form so constructed that the pressure may be increased or diminished at any point. Thus the disk is brought into approximately its final form. This is all comparatively coarse work. It is really very fine work. In making the measurements at this stage Mr. Clark employs an instrument of home-made affair, which looks as if it had been whittled out with a jack-knife that registers one thirty-thousandths of an inch. "But," says he, "this is used only for coarse measurements." No instrument can be made by human hands for measuring the infinitesimal distances which are so important in the final shaping of one of these great lenses. The human eye, and a rarely keen and long-practiced one at that, is the only instrument fit to make these measurements.



The Blinks.

WONDERFUL EXACTITUDE. The final shaping and polishing are done with beeswax and rouge. Think of grinding this flinty glass with beeswax! It takes from eight to ten months to two years to do it. Oh, the patience of it! And then the final testing: The lens is taken back into the long, dark room, whence it was brought two years before. Again it is set on edge midway of the rayless tunnel. An artificial star—a point of light—is placed at the lower end of the room and at the upper end, precisely fifty feet from the lens, exactly where the focus must be, an eye-piece is fixed. Now the myriad rays of light from the star must fall upon every point of surface of the forty-inch lens and each must fall at such an angle that they all will be refracted to a common point just exactly fifty feet away. You cannot even imagine a mathematical point—a point so small that it could not possibly be smaller. Yet Mr. Clark's business is to make that great 40-inch lens so perfect in its curve that every one of those countless rays shall come to a mathematical point at precisely fifty feet. If one single ray fails to reach that point, the lens is defective and the lensmaker, with keen, blue eye and his life-long experience and his tireless patience, must find where that particular ray strikes the surface of the lens, and then, with his lump of soft beeswax or perhaps with his thumb, he must lightly rub that spot until this ray is turned into its proper course; and this must be done so deftly, so exquisitely, that meantime no other ray is disturbed. It makes one's head swim to think of the fineness of this work.

"And with your bare thumb you can wear down such glass as this?" I asked. For answer Mr. Clark took up an old castaway disk and gave it less than a dozen sharp rubs with the smooth, soft thick of his thumb. "There," said he, "if this had been a perfect lens that would have changed its shape enough to ruin it." I wanted to accuse the man of playing upon me, but his earnestness forbade. And then there was that mathematical point staring me in the imagination. And as I stood wondering whether I ought to be amused or amazed, Mr. Clark, pointing at the 24-inch compound lens he was making on the order of Miss C. W. Bruce of New York for the photographic telescope to be given by her to Harvard University, said: "When that lens is finished we can hide every ray of light from many more than a dozen stars at a time behind a spider's strand at its focal point."

That's what! [Pasadena Star.] "The Pinkerton business is making the gorge of the American people rise," says a Democratic paper up San Joaquin way somewhere. Why not put it in plainer terms and say that obedience to Government makes the Democratic gorge rise anywhere and any time. That would be the plain truth without beating the devil around the bush or being anyway meanly-mouthed about it.

Adi-a-l. [Buffalo Express.] I'll sing a song of a candidate Who hails from the far-famed Sucker And he aspires to a position high. And he is known to his neighbors as Adi-a-l. Adi-a-l. A very remarkable sportsman he. Who wielded a glittering snickersnee. He chopped off heads day after day And howled for more, did Adeley. Adeley. He was entirely too busy to go to war. He had no desire to spill his gore. No good in the fighting he was able to see. 'Tis a failure, said Adeley. Adeley.

He yelled for indignation and money of rage. A Greenbacker bold was his Illinois jags. 'The cheapest a dollar can possibly grow, Is none to cheap,' said Adeley. Adeley. Some men at Chicago had heard of him. They pulled him out of obscurity dim And struck the Democrats totally dumb By nominating our Adeley. Adeley. He is a big man in Bloomington. His neighbors think he'll make a great run. But he'll fall in the soup with a terrible splash. He will in November, will Adeley. Adeley. Will Adeley.

A Democratic View. [New York Sun (Dem.)] It is plain that if the homicides at Homestead are to be treated as murderers, the murderers are not the Pinkerton men, who were acting within their legitimate rights, but the trespassers who opposed their landing. These, and not the Pinkerton men, were violating the law and breaking the public peace. The Pinkerton men have been blamed for carrying arms, but in doing so they were only exercising a right secured to every citizen of the United States by the Constitution; and the effort to throw odium upon them for it is both wicked and silly.

## SOME FAMOUS SPEAKERS.

## Men Who Have Distinguished Themselves on the Stump.

Orators Who led Their Hearers by Their Magic Power.

Human Magnets from the Time of Clay to Blaine.

Times Which Were Spelled for Stump Speakers—Notable Achievements on the Platform—Lincoln as a Speaker.

"Nothing can take the place of the spoken word, the personal impression, the personal argument," was an opinion recently expressed by Chancey M. Depew while discussing the influence of the press in representing and molding public opinion. No man ever spoke more appreciatively of the mighty influence of today and of its tremendous force in modern civilization than Mr. Depew did in this address. Yet it was his belief that the press could not supplant the platform, the pulpit and the stump, and that these two influences must continue to do their work side by side, each to a certain extent supplementing the other.

Mr. Depew has the conviction that the stump will never be supplanted as a factor in American politics, and he believes that to it is due in a great measure the healthy agitation, the political activity and the sturdy common sense in regard to political affairs which characterizes the American people.

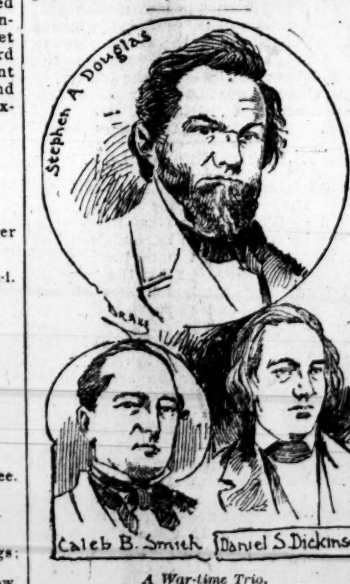
WEBSTER AND CLAY. The greatest of the stump orators have lived and been conspicuous within



Thomas Corwin.

Mr. Depew's recollection and that of most of the men with whom he has been politically associated. A comparatively small number of men who are Mr. Depew's political companions today were born too late to hear the giant stump orators of the earlier generation. Webster and Clay were, perhaps, the greatest of the stump speakers of that generation whose career ended during President Fremont's administration. The triumphs of Webster on the stump have never been exceeded, although they have been closely approached by others who followed him in political life. When he was to speak no hall was found big enough to contain those who desired to hear him. He had but to open his window and step forth upon the balcony of his hotel in Baltimore or Washington to find a vast throng stretching out as far as the eye could reach waiting in patience and enthusiasm to listen to the man who was called the Godlike Daniel.

Clay was, perhaps, a more popular orator than Webster. He was loved while Webster was feared. In some of Clay's political circuits, frequently extending through a dozen States, enormous throngs gathered, impelled not so much by the desire to be impressed with Clay's argument as with the feeling which so many of them seek to touch his hand and to receive the kindly glance of his eye. No political orator



A War-time Trio.

of his generation, perhaps none since, has swayed great masses with charming personality and with affection as Clay did during his political tours.

THE FREE SOIL CAMPAIGN. With the advent of the Free Soil party in 1847-8 a new race of political orators was developed, many of whom maintained a splendid prestige until the close of the civil war and then another generation took their places.

"In New York State," said Gen. Thomas L. James, "the finest stump speaker that the young Free Soilers listened to was Prince John Van Buren. Unlike his father, Martin Van Buren, Prince John was of splendid physical proportions. Like Conkling, he was a man whom it did the eye good to look upon when he appeared in public, but unlike Conkling, he attracted by a delightful mannerism and gained extraordinary personal popularity, which is illustrated nowadays by the sobriquet of Prince, first applied to him by Thurlow Tipton and by which he was always afterward known. He did not dislike to be called Prince John. He had achieved a fine reputation as a lawyer before he took a very active part in politics, and had been possessed of that ambition which mastered his father he might have gained as many

successes as the father won. Prince John was a tall, well-made, yet always dignified, fond of the good things of life, possessed of wonderful animal spirits, a keen sense of humor and a repugnance for some of the responsibilities and trials of office holding. The young men of the present generation can hardly realize the extent of his popularity, nor how great his fame was. The older generation alone remembers him and it does seem strange that a man who had such extraordinary gifts and such widespread popularity should now be almost forgotten."

It was in the Free-Soil campaign through 1847-52 that Prince John gained a reputation as a stump speaker, which extended throughout the entire country. In Utica in 1848, when David Dudley Field and other men of great prominence had brought about the nomi-



"Prince" John Van Buren.

nation of Martin Van Buren for President upon the Free-Soil platform (a nomination afterward ratified by a national convention at Buffalo), Prince John was called upon to speak at a mass-meeting in support of this new movement. It was a delicate position to put him in. The candidate was his own father, who had already served as President. Ten thousand persons were gathered to hear him. He stood before that through a superb specimen of physical manhood, revealing none of his embarrassment, but seeming to be at perfect ease. He spoke with his hands in his pockets much of the time, a mannerism which for most men would have been undignified, but which in Prince John's case gave no offense. He spoke for more than two hours. His speech was a mosaic of wit, humor, pathos and profound argument. It was widely published and exerted a powerful influence toward that consolidation of various elements which created the Free-Soil party in Buffalo, thereby splitting the Democratic party and defeating the election of Lewis Cass for the Presidency. Prince John's reputation as a result of this speech was so great that appeals were made to him to go to many other cities. He spoke in Boston in Faneuil Hall on the closing night of the campaign. Webster had spoken in that same hall the night before, and the Whigs. Yet in respect of the size and the character of the audiences there was nothing to choose between that one which greeted Webster and that other one which faced Prince John, and the opinion expressed by those who heard both speeches was rather more flattering to the effort of Prince John than to that of Webster.

Another stump speaker who gained national reputation during that canvass was Daniel S. Dickinson. He was what would be called a magnetic man upon the stump. His speeches were, and were meant to be, ephemeral, but popular. He was an enemy of Van Buren's and perhaps did as much as any man, except John C. Calhoun, to prevent Van Buren's nomination in 1844. Dickinson gained such a reputation wherever he was announced to speak there the day of his appearance was a holiday. He established himself with his party so firmly that he was a leading candidate for the Vice-Presidential nomination at least twice and many of the members of his party regarded him as an available candidate for the Presidency. William M. Evans gained his first reputation as a powerful speaker upon the stump early in the fifties, and Roscoe Conkling, then a mere lad barely past his majority, appeared upon the stump for the first time during the Whig campaign in the early fifties and made a speech which is still preserved and reveals much of that characteristic rhetoric and diction which afterward made him famous among the orators of the land.

Another speaker who gained great fame during these exciting times was Caleb B. Smith. He was esteemed one of the greatest stump speakers of the West. The tributes which the masses paid to his oratory have never been exceeded, and yet, although Mr. Smith afterward became a member of Lincoln's cabinet, he seems to have been utterly forgotten. The two great stump speakers of the West then and for many years afterward were Tom Corwin of Ohio and Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois. Each of these men owed much of the political success which they gained to their marvellous power upon the stump, while the respective parties which they represented on the stump gained many of the victories which they achieved largely through their efforts. Yet these two men were wholly unlike upon the stump. Douglas was a very short man, though of stout build. Senator Benton used to say of him that he



Roscoe Conkling.

could never be President because his coat-tails came too near the ground. Benton forgot that two Presidents during his recollection, John Quincy Adams and Martin Van Buren, were be-



## IN ST. PETERSBURG.

## Strange Sights and Scenes in the Capital of the Czar.

From Berlin to the Great Russian Metropolis.

The Customhouse and the Passport System.

Where Our Russian Jews Come from and a Word About Poland—Big Russian Buildings and Russian Streets. Fast Horses and Drivers.

St. Petersburg, July 8.—[Special correspondence of THE TIMES.] I am a prisoner in the land of the Czar. Not in jail, but in prison, nevertheless. I have one-seventh of the whole world as my prison yard, and one-tenth of its inhabitants as my companions. Every one of these one hundred odd millions of the prisoners has to give an account of himself. Every man in Russia, whether born there or a stranger, must have a passport, and if he goes from one part of Russia to the other he cannot stay in a town over night without showing his passport. He cannot leave the country without his passport has been vided by the authorities, and their permission must be gotten for his departure. All this looks very easy and I find it so far but little trouble. The hotel authorities attend to everything, and a few cents of a fee is the only charge. I entered Russia from Germany. The ride from Berlin to St. Petersburg takes thirty-six hours and the first-class fare is \$85. I took a sleeper and found the roads good and the accommodations fair. There was nothing of the fine woods, the silver-plated vestibules and the gorgeous fittings of our limited express trains, but the cars were box-like affairs divided up into pigeon-hole compartments, entered from a narrow passageway that ran along the whole side of the car. Each compartment had two upper and two lower berths, and the lower opposite berth was occupied by a German colonel, who snored in four languages all night long. The berths are about three feet wide, and the pillow I had was a little rubber bag filled with air from the gastric-tasting bags the conductor told me it was a pillow case on it, but its size made me think of the cowboy, who upon going to bed for the first night in a Western hotel took out his revolver and began to fire at the electric button. When the waiter appeared he pointed to the pillow and told him to take that damned little thing away, for he was afraid it would get into his ears. The single towel furnished me in the box-shaped washroom next morning was no bigger than the pillow, and the looking glass was of about the size of Scribner's Magazine. The conductor had some soap in my bag, or I would have had to wash without it, and the sleepers here provide no brushes or combs of any kind. The conductor acts as the porter and your boots are not blacked, though the conductor expects a fee, as the porter does. The conductor spoke English, French, Russian and German and was dressed in more style than one of our army generals. Still, he accepted the quarter I gave him with more bows and thanks than I have ever gotten from a negro on a Pullman, and he carried my baggage into the customhouse at Wirballin, on the Russian frontier.

## A RUSSIAN CUSTOM HOUSE.

If you are not a suspicious character and if your passport is all right you will have no trouble in getting into Russia. Thanks to a note from the Russian minister at Berlin, my trunk were not opened at all, and my passport was taken, carried away, registered and brought back in less than fifteen minutes. I had to show it again before I could get out of the custom house, and when I arrived here the first thing I was asked for at the Hotel de Europe was my passport. If I change my hotel in St. Petersburg it will have to be registered again, and if I leave St. Petersburg the hotel keeper will ask me where I am going and the fact will be announced to authorities. This means that the government knows just where every citizen and every traveler is at any time, and if you wish to get the address of any one in St. Petersburg you can do so for a postage stamp. All that is necessary is to write out your inquiry on a blank piece of paper, and the police have for the purpose and drop it in the post. A few hours will bring an answer giving full information concerning the whereabouts of the man. In this respect the passport system has its advantages. Such mysterious disappearances as occur here are not untraceable by the police, and the government is a great intelligence bureau, which the people patronize quite extensively. The rule of demanding a passport from all who come into the country is imperative, and the Russian works great hardships. A poor old German woman came up to me in the custom house at the frontier and asked me in German if I could not help her. She had come to Russia all the way from Hamburg—a full two days' ride by fast express—and had bought her ticket to Moscow, where her children lived. She had failed to get a passport and was here without money or friends. She said she was seventy-two years old, and she looked it. The tears ran down her withered cheeks as she told her story; but I could do nothing for her but to advise her to telegraph her children to come on and help her. I am told here that but few Americans have trouble at the custom houses in Russia, and some are said to have even gotten through without passports. The officials, however, have a pretty good list of suspicious characters, and it is said if any one has ever had much to do with Russian matters his name is on the list. Such a woman as Mrs. Creamer, the Polish nihilist, would not have been allowed to come into Russia even if she had been sent by the order of the Red Cross, as I believe she pretended, and George Kennan would hardly be allowed to visit the country.

Speaking of Mr. Kennan, his books are not sold in Russia, and at the custom house all trunks are examined and only certain books are allowed to come in. The admission of books is harder to accomplish than the admission of men, and all newspapers are given up. Russian public opinion is carefully watched and the mails are examined as carefully as the trunks. All papers are looked over, and those on file at the hotel here are spotted with great black patches where the censors have blocked out some paragraphs they do not think the people ought to read. Any one, however, who can show that he is all right can get any book or paper he wants by making an application to the police for it and at the big English book store here I was told they could get me Kennan's books, the Century Magazine, or any other anti-Russian work I wanted if I cared to order them.

## THROUGH NORTH RUSSIA.

At the custom house I got my first

Russian meal. The soup was served in a bowl and there was a great lump of ice in it, while some sour cream was offered me in a gravy bowl to add to the soup to give it a flavor. I took two spoonfuls and then tried the second course. This was a chicken of a pigeon, and following this came a beefsteak and potatoes. All of these were good, but I could not make out what to do with the little green cucumber which was laid beside my plate. I noticed my neighbors and found that in Russia every one cuts up and dresses his own cucumbers, and that they are always served with the skin on and green.

Leaving the frontier of Germany you see the moment you cross the line that you are in a new country. You have left a land of stone. You are now in a land of wood. Instead of stone cottages, whitewashed and roofed with red tile, you have wooden houses not unlike those of our western towns, and here and there you see log cabins that would not be out of place in the frontier. The northern part of Germany is a garden. North Russia is a swamp, a forest, a waste. You ride for miles through pine forests that look like those of Minnesota or Northern Wisconsin, and you have to look at the queer costumes of the people before you can realize you are in autocratic Russia and in the wilds of the Czar. Here, however, you make no mistakes. That long-coated guard at the station, with his pants in his boots, his sword at his side and his revolver in a leather case on his right hip, is one of the famous Russian police, and those flat-faced, high-cheeked, rosy-cheeked peasants in caps and sheep-skin coats are Russian peasants. At every cross-road you see a Russian guard standing up a hold up a flag as the train goes by, and queer carts and wagons with great yokes rising high above the heads of the horses stand about the depots. The passengers of the trains are almost pure Russians, and I take my kodak and photograph a frowny-headed beggar whose sharp, hungry eyes look into mine as he pushes a book with a cross painted on it under my nose. His long beard is white, though his hair is iron gray, and his gown is of rags, held together by the dirt which covers them. He is a Pole, though he looks like a Russian, and he belongs to that class of people who have caused the Czar more trouble than all the rest of his realm. Poland has been largely the seat of Nihilism in Russia, and some of the worst nihilists of the Russian empire are Poles. They are quick and erratic, and their history has sown in them the seeds of revolution. Coming from Berlin to St. Petersburg you first enter Poland, or Polish Russia, and all night we traveled through this country which the Czar is making as fast as he can. All governmental acts concerning it now come from St. Petersburg, and the Polish language has been wiped out as far as the courts are concerned, and all official correspondence, even with the most petty officers, must be in Russian.

## THE LAND OF THE JEW.

Poland itself is about as big as the State of New York, and the part I passed through was of about the same character as Northern New York about Chautauque Lake. It is the land of the emigrating Russian Jew and the most of those pauper Jews who are now coming to America from Russia come from Poland. They are of a far lower class than we have here, and they are by no means popular here. Of all Poland 13 per cent. of the people are Jews, and you find Jewish colonies in all the large cities of Russia. They generally have a quarter and a market of their own, and they are sharper than the Russian in their dealings and take advantage of his simplicity, his extravagance and his happy-go-lucky way of life. The result is that soon after a Polish Jew settles in a Russian town he has a mortgage on half the property belonging to it, and the simple peasants cannot understand that he got this, to a certain extent, legitimately. This, I am told, in a great measure, the cause of the unpopularity of the Jews in Russia and the reason for their expulsion from the country. There is a law in Russia that a Jew, unless he is an artisan, may be returned to the place where he was born in case he has removed from it and has become obnoxious to any of the people of his new home. Our Consul General at St. Petersburg tells me the Jews who have gone to America have not been expelled from Russia, but have been ordered by the government back to Poland or to the other Russian places of their nativity. America they look upon as the land of gold for all, and instead of going back from whence they came they go on through and sail for the United States. The Czar is a genuine Russian, with a great love for his own people, and in this way he protects them. As to the cruelty of the officials, there is probably much that is true in the stories to that effect, for the Russian is still half barbarous and his ideas of punishment are more cruel than ours. I am told that a great number of Jews are preparing to go to the United States, and that applications for passports and questions concerning their emigration come to the ears of our officials here daily.

## IN ST. PETERSBURG.

I wish I could give you a stereoscopic view of St. Petersburg. It is one of the queerest, one of the fastest, one of the gayest and by all odds the most magnificent of the world. It is built on the great Gulf of Finland, a river as wide as the Mississippi at St. Louis runs through it, and great canals cut it up so that it looks like a second Venice. It is a city of wide streets, of big three, four and five-story flats; vast palaces, many of which cover acres; of a multitude of gorgeous churches, of great schools, of art galleries, of factories and the thousand and one other features which make up the capital of the greatest empire on the globe. You have heard the story of its building. I read yesterday in the log that Peter the Great built on the swamp here when he decided that he would make this point his capital. All this was a forest, a marsh and a wilderness. The Russia of that day, as the Russia of this was in the interior, but Peter decided he wanted to have his capital where he could look out upon Europe, and he called St. Petersburg his window, and like Aladdin, he made it rise upon the mud in almost a night. He made a house noble in the empire build a house here. Every body in Baltic and the Russian rivers had to draw a load of stone to the city, and 40,000 men worked year in and year out till the great capital rose. Fully a generation after New York was founded the wolves howled in the wilderness on the site of St. Petersburg; now a city of stone and brick twenty-five miles in circumference floats here, as it were, almost upon the waters, and 100,000 heads bow down to this site as the seat of the empire. Piles by the millions have been driven down to make foundations. The great River Neva is walled for miles with granite docks and all the streets are paved. Our public buildings at Washington are large, but those of Russia cover far greater areas. The only change that compares with them is the mammoth structures of the Chicago exposition, and as to the churches here, one of them, St. Isaac's

Cathedral has cost nearly \$30,000,000, or as much as will be the total outlay of the exposition. There are other churches nearly as expensive, and the whole city has been built to cost \$100,000,000. It is a Sabbath day's journey to go through some of these palaces. The winter palace, on the banks of the Neva, would spoil the area of a ten-acre field, and its corridors, if stretched out would reach miles. There is a tradition that some of the shrouded rooms were turned into a barnyard by the servants in years past, and that when the palace once burned a cow was hauled out with the furniture. It is the same with private houses. The people live in flats, and these flats make up in area what they lack in height. It takes nearly a square for the ordinary house, and the Hotel de Europe, where I am stopping, has halls which seem to be a mile long, and I lose myself again and again going to my room. The business blocks are big, there is a great bazaar where there are hundreds of merchants have stores facing a vaulted arcade, which covers a vast area, and which is thronged from morning till midnight with thousands of shoppers.

## THE NEVA AND ITS BOSSES.

The first street of St. Petersburg is the Nevski prospect, which runs from the river at the navy department or admiralty buildings back through the city. This street is over three miles long in a straight line, and it is walled with magnificent stores. It is paved with cobblestones, flags and wooden blocks. The pavements or sidewalks are of flagstones, holding up a flag of pine cut in inches thick and five inches in diameter, set into a base of planks, which rest on great logs sunk into the street. These blocks are cemented together with pitch and they make a driveway equal almost to a dirt road. The same character of pavement is found on the chief streets of the city, and the sights of these thoroughfares are such as you will see nowhere else in the world. I have been in all the great capitals of the world from Paris to Pekin and I have nowhere seen such horses and such driving as in St. Petersburg. Every week and a half a fast team and all drive as though the devil was after them. A great many of the horses are of the Orloff breed, big, tall, well-made blacks, all of whom are high steppers. They have a touch of rabid blood in them and they are trained so that they will time and time very fast. The average speed of these carriage horses on the street cannot be less than four minutes to the mile and even the droshkies or cabs of the cities race along at a breakneck pace. I have been in St. Petersburg over a week and I have never seen a horse walk very slowly and one of the exciting incidents of life here is the narrow escapes which you seem to be constantly making whenever you go out to drive. You are always wondering how your driver failed to get out of the way of the horse that passed or how you escaped being killed by the fast trotters which just whizzed by you.

## THE DROSHKIES.

The droshkies are among the most comfortable rigs I have ever ridden in. If you could put a Japanese jurikaba on four wheels, put a seat in front of it and harness a horse of the best sort, it would have a something like a St. Petersburg droshki. Or if you would cut down a victoria to half size, make the wheels no bigger than those of a baby carriage and put the bed of the rig about a foot from the ground you would have the body of the best sort of droshki. If you wish the poorer class you must take off the back and you have a fair sample of the 25,000 cabs which fly day and night along the Russian streets. The droshki horses are quick as a cat, and as the vehicles they pull, and their drivers are equally strange. The horses seem to be harnessed with thongs, and you could cut the whole outfit out of a pair of Russian top boots. There are no lugs and no cruppers, and the driver shafts are such that they embrace all the shafts of the horse's neck and over which stands a great wooden bow two feet high, to which the bridle is fastened, reining the horse well up. The shafts are fastened directly to the axles of the front wheels and the driver has to hold the reins of the horse in his hands. The droshki is a Russian, and they speak no English. They dress in long blue Mother Hubbard coats, which reach to their feet and which are belted in at the waist with bright belts. They wear black hats, which look like inverted spittoons, and they have a way of making them look fat. They are as good-natured as jehus as you will find anywhere, and you can hire the best of them for about 50 cents an hour.

## FRANK G. CARPENTER.

## A STARTLING RECORD.

Convicts Sent to San Quentin Since the Prison Opened. (San Francisco Chronicle.) J. H. Neyce, a convict in the San Quentin prison, has compiled a record of all the crimes for which prisoners have been sent to San Quentin, and the number sent from each county in the State from the date of the opening of the prison, January 25, 1881, to January 1 of the present year. Neyce was given access to the archives of the prison by Warden Hale nearly a year ago, and ever since he has been working constantly on the record to get it finished. It is compiled in the form of a table, and is about as large as a good-sized map. The counties are written in alphabetical order, and beside each is given the list of crimes and the number of prisoners sentenced for each crime. The work is neat and thoroughly correct, and it will be hung in Warden Hale's office, where all can see it.

According to the table the number of prisoners sent from each county since January 25, 1881, is as follows: Alameda 660, Amador 166, Alpine 4, Butte 858, Calaveras 304, Del Norte 27, Contra Costa 226, Colusa 132, Inyo 40, El Dorado 261, Fresno 120, Humboldt 180, Lake 438, Klamath 6, Kern 205, Lassen 20, Los Angeles 1019, Modoc 14, Mariposa 162, Mono 19, Monterey 200, Marin 58, Mendocino 113, Merced 118, Napa 242, Nevada 246, Orange 5, Placer 271, Plumas 29, San Luis Obispo 139, Stanislaus 129, Sacramento 918, San Diego 244, San Francisco 4161, San Bernar 406, Santa Clara 998, Santa Barbara 148, Santa Cruz 154, Siskiyou 107, Solano 245, San Mateo 129, Shasta 231, Sierra 82, Sutter 45, Trinity 60, Tuolumne 191, Tehama 67, Tulare 209, Ventura 86, Yolo 126, Yuba 233. The total number is 15,295.

Among the many crimes for which prisoners have been convicted the following figures will show where the greatest and the least temptation lies: for perjury, 117; for rape, 117; for assault to murder, 588; for robbery, 220; for burglary, 3985; for desertion, 2; for false identification, 4; for felony, 515; for grand larceny, 4652; for murder, first degree, 119; for second degree, 175; for third degree, 518; for poisoning, 181. At the next meeting of the prison directors Neyce will probably be given a number of credits for his work.

## AS OTHERS SEE US.

## What Eastern Editors Say About This Section.

Many Warm Eulogies From Our Recent Guests.

Overwhelmed by Our Flowers, Fruits and Hospitality.

Los Angeles Made a Particularly Good Impression—What a Mississippi Lady Didn't See—Letters That Will Attract Settlers.

The secretary of the Chamber of Commerce has received, up to date, about 100 Eastern papers containing letters from members of the Editorial Association who were recently with us. These letters, describing the impressions made upon the visitors by the novel features which they encountered in this section, are interesting reading to Southern Californians, enabling us to get a glimpse of ourselves "as others see us." With scarcely an exception the letters are extremely laudatory of the sun-kissed land, its products, prospects and people—sometimes almost extravagantly so. Here and there a little quiet sarcasm crops out in treating some of our weak points, such as our tendency to place our own particular village, town or city at the head of the procession, a little in advance of all the rest, but the corresponding of the thoroughly good-humored kind and is more than compensated for by the unstinted praise which invariably accompanies them.

The correspondent of a Pennsylvania paper thinks it is not surprising that people who come here from the frozen East and Northwest in winter, fall in love with the place and desire to remain. "It would be difficult," says he, "to imagine a city that approaches nearer to an ideal place of residence." A Denver editor gets off on a mild remonstrance at the heat. It will be remembered that the thermometer was abnormally high (for Los Angeles) during the visit of the party. He was told it was a "very unusual day," but says he "that same chum was run on us every day we went. Somewhere or other, we never happened to strike a day of the usual kind anywhere." He good-naturedly adds that Denver people know how that is themselves, when they entertain friends from abroad. The same writer adds that Los Angeles must unquestionably, in time, rival San Francisco in every particular "except, perhaps, rain, fog and heathen Chinese."

The visit of the editors was made as informal as possible and set speeches were generally avoided, yet some credit is an Ohio writer, referring to the specifying at the Chamber of Commerce, says:

We enjoy a lunch, a carriage ride, a swim and a chat, but the ridiculous American habit of standing up and spouting meaningless and insincere platitudes at each other and being compelled by courtesy and etiquette to pretend to listen and applaud is not to be forgotten. It is time, by appropriate legislation, nobody means anything he says and nobody believes anything he hears on such occasions.

Ted Kurtz, of the Centre Hall (Pa.) Reporter, was evidently very favorably impressed by what he saw. He writes:

"California, it is safe to say, is the most wonderful land on the globe, and one-half the truth is sufficient to make many doubt that the whole is not true of this State."

"To sum up, give me good old Pennsylvania, with its mountains and valleys, but if there is any spot I would rather live in than any other, it is California, and I will never be regretted."

Mrs. Young, wife of the Des Moines Capital man, tells how, when she asked many Iowa friends, resident in Los Angeles, if they would not like to return to Iowa to live, they gave a California answer, which she interpreted to mean, "Are you crazy?"

The abundance and beauty of the flowers of California appear to have made more impression upon the visitor than any other one thing, to judge from the frequent recurrence to the subject.

Half the adjectives in the dictionary are used up in paying tribute to our floral wealth.

Ralph Robinson, of the Newton (Iowa) Journal, writes his impressions of California after his return home and very favorable they are. He says:

"It is a nation in itself, embracing all climates, producing all cereals, all fruits, rich in minerals, having within itself every element for all conditions and desires of mankind. It is a State that a tourist can afford to fall to visit and thoroughly explore. In fruits its products are superb. In its climate, it is a land of life, the branches of which covered a circle sixty-two feet in diameter. The writer adds that 'next to Iowa' California is the best State in the Union."

The lady representative of the Clarion, a Mississippi paper, writes an interesting letter. After describing what she saw—the orange groves, orchards, grain fields, dairies, irrigating canals, in the country, in every town water works and electric lights, cable cars, street sprinklers and fire engines, lawns and "Prosperity" written in great big letters over everything and everybody, she adds:

I did not see, in all that country, a single tumble-down fence, rickety wagon, half-starved team or stray cow. I did not see a single wagon shed with great holes in the roof and open ends, where burglars are given the best of times and the mud of ages in them. I did not see in any little town—and they have plenty of them—a group of the town's most prominent citizens sitting in front of the drug store, leaning and playing chess with an energy worthy a better cause. Nor did I see a group of the one-gallon crowd, with their long legs obstructing the sidewalk, their hands stuffed in the bottom of the cavernous pockets of their blue jeans trousers, their chairs tilted back against the weather worn walls of the saloon, swapping yarn and spitting tobacco juice. I didn't see any houses that needed painting, nor any fences that needed mending, nor any garden that needed weeding, nor any men who needed an infusion of energy. Nor did I see a man, woman or child who did not believe that theirs was the greatest country under the sun."

This lady afterwards errs somewhat in stating that 106 degrees is cool to us; that all our labor is Chinese labor and—as far as Southern California is concerned—that we have only one railroad to transport our crops. Referring to the abundance of wine in California, the same writer says:

At every little station men, women and children met us with fruit, flowers and every kind of wine, from claret to champagne. It literally flows out there. Even the poorest use it, as we use water, and yet we found very little drunkenness."

The system of irrigation proved interesting to most of the visitors. Several of them appear to have become almost converted to irrigation, in spite of what they consider its very heavy cost. The Ottumwa (Iowa) Democrat correspondent wrote that having to irrigate ground would be a drawback, but since we have seen how successfully the water is directed, and how easily it is utilized in the required quantity, we can but contrast it with our sometimes incessant rains that

drown out everything, and then again, when vegetation is parching and burning the need of it. Irrigation certainly has some advantages.

The Findlay (O.) Republican man writes in the following complimentary terms of Los Angeles:

This is a most delightful city, with the houses everywhere apparent that it is growing and going to grow much more. When we were here six years ago we made the prediction that it would be a city of 60,000 population within ten years. We still hold to the prediction. The climate is almost perfect, the varieties of products that the soil will grow are wonderful, the mineral wealth is a large item. Taken altogether we can safely say that the person who invests in Los Angeles with any discretion will not be disappointed in the results.

The correspondent of the Stockton (Kan.) Record says that "this invoice of adjectives is utterly inadequate to express a tithe of the impressions created by the marvelous country, that has yielded so bountifully to the horticulturalist."

The Ottumwa (Iowa) Courier editor starts his letter off a la Victor Hugo, before that author's publishers stopped paying him by the line, and recommended him instead by the thousand words. He says:

It was a surprise: An immense surprise: The City of Los Angeles! Having heard so much of a collapsed boom in Southern California, with Los Angeles as its center, we had expected to find empty houses and vacant blocks by the score, and a general business depression that would be everywhere apparent. But Los Angeles! It is a city, a marvel of Western energy and enterprise, and the queen of residence cities, as well as the business metropolis of Southern California.

The hospitality of Southern California comes in for a bounteous meed of praise. The visitors can hardly express themselves sufficiently on the subject. One of them, the correspondent of the St. Paul (Minn.) Globe, contrasts the warm reception of the party in Los Angeles with the rather cool one vouchsafed by San Francisco. The same writer makes out what is probably the most peculiar of all the peculiarities of the country, the fact that Easterners visiting California. It is that California ice is not as cold as Minnesota ice! Moreover, he says that a local mixer of cool beverages confirmed him in this belief. Eastern opponents of immigration to California will have another string to their bow. Not only is our weather too warm and our land too dry, but our ice is not cold enough.

The beauty of the ladies of California comes in for repeated and warm eulogy. It is difficult to calculate the advantage which will accrue to Southern California from these numerous and strongly favorable articles. There were about 700 members of the editorial party. Supposing that 500 papers were written to, and that these contain on the average, only 2000 readers apiece, the letters will be read by 1,000,000 persons. It is little to expect that 100 families will, by this means, be induced to come to Southern California, in which case the labor and money expended in welcoming the editors will have been repaid a hundred fold, for each of these families will be an active immigration agent among their friends who are left behind.

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Standing with reluctant feet,  
Where the sands and water meet,  
And in dread and half in joy  
Watching the waves come and go,  
Her bathing suit is fresh and dry,  
But not for long—oh my, oh my,  
A big wave comes with rush and roar,  
And washes her far out from shore.  
It drenches that bathing suit so quick,  
And smooths her bangs out very slick.  
It fills her ears, and eyes, and throat,  
And she doesn't care to learn that  
People have been waiting for a "hot  
wave" to drive them to the beach, but it  
doesn't come, and so in desperation they  
will carry no longer but seek a cool  
wave at the seashore.

This week the Chautauquans will turn  
their faces toward their mecca at Long  
Beach, where the famous evening  
sixth annual assembly will be ushered in  
by a grand concert in the tabernacle.  
A special train over the Southern Pacific  
road will bring city people who must  
return back to town after the concert.  
Some mention of the special  
train from abroad is also to be  
found in the musical column.

Redondo is unusually quiet for this  
season of the year. The Pridhams and  
Platters and Wheelers, who usually  
spend the summer here are all in the  
North. The MacGowans do not seem in-  
clined to leave town, and altogether  
one misses the familiar faces wont to  
gather in the corridors, the court or  
the wide piazzas of this charming  
hotel.

Santa Monica is very gay with its  
balls and concerts and orchestral soirees  
at Hotel Arcadia, its polo games and  
canon picnics, its bathers and visitors  
from far and near. Several parties  
have engaged natty teams for the polo  
grounds this week. The descriptive  
selections given by the hotel orchestra  
are something more than ordinary.  
One can almost hear the tinkling of the  
crystal drows the number "The  
Fountain," and can close his eyes and  
listen to the wind sighing through the  
pines and the birds singing in the trees  
in "Sounds in the Forest." "The  
Monastery Bells" is another favorite  
of which the guests never tire. On Fri-  
day evening the most charming concert  
of the season was given, between the  
hours of 6 and 7:30, during dinner.

Recent arrivals include J. N. Brown  
of San Jose; H. N. Heis, New York; B.  
W. Gerhart, Clarksville, Tenn.; Miss  
M. H. Meredith, Los Angeles; George  
M. Simons, San Francisco; Mrs. L.  
New York; J. H. Kiefer, Los Angeles;  
J. C. Shann, San Francisco; Charles Bak-  
er, Bakersfield; G. H. Jones, Ana-  
heim.

Col. F. S. Chabourne of San Fran-  
cisco came down Friday and joined his  
wife at the hotel. He is accompanied by  
his daughter, Mrs. H. W. Frank,  
clerk and nurse have taken rooms near  
the season.

E. H. Heeler of San Francisco is the  
guest of Col. H. I. Kowalsky at the  
hotel.

**SATURDAY AFTERNOON CLUB.**  
The ladies of the Saturday Afternoon  
Club of Monrovia gave a reception to  
their friends on Thursday evening at  
the home of the president, Mrs. J. H.  
Bartle, who was assisted in receiving  
by Meses. C. E. Sleson and E. S. Arm-  
strong.

The grounds and grounds were gayly  
illuminated by Chinese lanterns, while  
the beautiful double parlors were de-  
corated with a profusion of pink roses,  
heliotrope and English ivy.

Music was furnished by the Monrovia  
Orchestra, which soloed by J. W. Harvey  
and J. A. Foshy. The evening's enter-  
tains were served by the young ladies  
of the club, who wore white costumes,  
with pink and heliotrope ribbons and  
flowers.

Among the guests were: Prof. and  
Mrs. Pierce of Chico Normal school,  
Mr. and Mrs. F. Baker of Chicago; Mr.  
and Mrs. E. F. Spence, Dr. and Mrs.  
Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Lawrence,  
Mr. and Mrs. H. Canoll, Prof. and Mrs.  
J. A. Foshy, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dun-  
well, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Armstrong,  
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Sleson, Mr. and Mrs.  
A. E. Cronquist, Mr. and Mrs. S. A.  
Bowerman, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Harvey,  
Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, Meses. M.  
Hutchinson, LaForce, Nye, S. M. Se-  
vier; Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Johnson, Mr.  
and Mrs. C. C. Hotchkiss, Meses. C. O.  
Monroe, Dedand, Whitington; Meses  
Mary and Louise Hutchinson, Addie  
and Jennie Bowerman, Jessie LaForce,  
Grace Wardall, Fisher, Eva Wheeler,  
Johnson, Birdie Monroe; Meses. W.  
R. McCulloch, Lawrence Wheeler, Roy  
Nye and many others.

Mrs. D. H. Colcord, an active mem-  
ber of the club, was detained at  
home by the illness of her little son,  
who was very much missed.

**GARVANZA GAYETY.**  
Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Bartholomew en-  
tertained a company of friends Thurs-  
day evening at their pleasant home in  
Garvanza. Progressive whist for prizes  
was the order of the evening, while re-  
freshments, music and dancing proved  
most enjoyable side issues. Miss Pugh,  
a talented musician from Napa, Cal.,  
favored the company with some splen-  
did selections on the piano.

The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Cor-  
win, Botsford, Green, Goodrich, Ganah,  
Stockdale, Barnett and Blake, Mrs.  
Joslin, Mrs. Foster; Meses Pugh, Don-  
nell, Brace, Ganah and Botsford;  
Meses. Widney, Stearns and Hoag.

**DODD-VAN HORNE.**  
The residence of Mr. Van Horne, No.  
119 West Twenty-fourth street, was  
filled with friends on Friday evening  
to witness the marriage of his daugh-  
ter, Miss Grace, to Mr. W. W. Dodd.  
At the "Wedding March" was played by  
Miss Kate Rider the bride couple, pre-  
ceded by their attendants, entered the  
parlors and took their places in front of  
the officiating clergyman, Rev. A. W.  
Rider, who, using the ever beautiful  
ring ceremony, pronounced them hus-  
band and wife. A number of valuable  
and useful presents testified to the re-  
gard in which the couple are held by  
their friends.

**THE ART ASSOCIATION.**  
The Los Angeles Art Association held  
a successful meeting on Tuesday evening  
at the Woman's Exchange Hall in the  
Potomac Block and the rich and varied  
program was worthy of a  
larger audience. After a touching in-  
terpretation of Olive Schreiner's  
"Dream of the Artist," by Miss Helen  
Mar Bennett, Rev. Fletcher planned a  
verbal journey through the great art  
galleries of Italy and painted scene  
after scene upon the minds of his hear-  
ers in vivacious colors. This was suc-

ceeded by a practical address upon  
"Art Organizations and Their Purpose,"  
by Dr. Alter, who emphasized the value  
of an aesthetic education in a few pithy  
remarks. Mr. Bond Francisco then  
gave an extemporaneous account of his  
travels in Germany and France as an art  
student and the many unique escapades  
of foreign student's life from palace to  
tavern. The entire evening was full of  
intense interest and concluded with the  
election of Senator Croft as temporary  
chairman. The association ad-  
journing to meet again on the first  
Wednesday in August.

**STAY-AT-HOME PLEASURES.**  
The Mesdames Bosbyshell of Seventh  
street gave an elegant reception on  
Wednesday afternoon from 2 till 5.  
The house was beautifully decorated  
with flowers and the receiving party in  
evening dress welcomed the guests as  
they arrived. Mrs. Peck served Rus-  
sian tea in the sitting room and elegant  
refreshments were served in the din-  
ing-room by Meses. Judd, Spencer, Nance  
and Meyers. Among the guests were  
the following ladies: Meses. Hildreth,  
Hunt, Hanna, Logan, Avery, Wilson,  
Wade, Clark, Godin, Avery, Wilson,  
James. Many pretty toilets were worn.  
A whist party, given by Mrs. Byron  
J. Lobdell, at her residence on North  
Bonnie Brae street, on last Wednesday  
evening, was a most enjoyable affair.  
Elegant refreshments were served, and  
the evening and some fine music ren-  
dered by the accomplished musici-  
ans among the ladies present. The  
following ladies and gentlemen com-  
posed the party: Prof. I. N. Inskip  
and wife, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. McGee,  
Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Munson, and  
Mrs. H. C. Shelton, Mr. T. C. Whitmore,  
Miss Alice Winslow, Mr. O. J. Blakey,  
Miss Mamie Broadhead, Miss Alice  
Blakey.

Dr. and Mrs. Philip Steinhart en-  
tertained some of their friends last Thurs-  
day evening at their residence, No.  
1104 West Eleventh street, in honor of  
the doctor's birthday anniversary.  
Cards, games and a general good time  
were the features of the evening.  
Showers of good wishes were received  
by the doctor from the guests. The  
menu served in the dining-room would  
have delighted an epicure. It was after  
midnight before the guests departed.

A very pleasant surprise party was  
given Robert Gould Wednesday evening  
at the residence of his parents, No.  
1937 Maple avenue, in honor of his  
birthday. A large party of his friends  
gathered in the home about 8 o'clock,  
laden with toothsome viands, and took  
possession for the time being. At a  
late hour the party dispersed with con-  
gratulations to Mr. Gould, and wishes  
for many happy returns of his birthday  
anniversary. The following guests  
were present: Mrs. Venning, Mrs.  
Gould, Meses. Hattie Gower, Mary  
Gower, Male Bennett, Madge Bennett,  
Nellie Bennett, Carrie Brubaker,  
Christina Clark, Gertrude Venning,  
Dollie O'Brien; Messrs. P. Hendry,  
L. A. Gould, Robert Gould, W. A. Col-  
well, Robert Fowler, G. K. Kutz, William  
Brubaker and Glen and Jessie Gould.

Last Friday evening Mrs. Abbott en-  
tertained her friends at a donkey party  
at her home, corner Eighth and Olive  
streets. The tailless donkey occasioned  
the usual fun, and dainty refreshments  
were served by the hostess and her  
daughters to the following guests:  
Meses Williams, Edith Young of Ana-  
heim, Anna Salmon of Clinton, Mo.;  
Myrtle Crane, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Mor-  
rison; Messrs. F. E. Scott, H. L. West-  
brook, C. H. Williams, Robert Abbott,  
J. H. Monsey and A. L. Luttinger of San  
Francisco, in whose honor the party  
was given.

One of the enjoyable surprise parties  
of the week was that tendered to Mr.  
and Mrs. William Phillips at their resi-  
dence. The party was headed by  
Gregor McDonald, with the bachelors  
and daughters. Those present were:  
J. F. Bryson, wife and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Bowles,  
Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Barnes, Gregor  
McDonald and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Mc-  
Kord, Mr. and Mrs. McLeod, Miss  
Lewis, Colonel Walde, E. J. Clark,  
Clarence P. Stewart, John E. H. J.,  
Douglas, W. Knoops, J. Campbell and  
John Grant. The evening was spent  
until 11 o'clock with vocal and instru-  
mental music, when a delicious lunch  
was served. Music and dancing was  
again resumed until the early hours of  
morning. The merry party then dis-  
persed singing: "For They're a Jolly  
Good Couple."

The social event of the week in Ange-  
les Heights took place at the residence  
of Mr. and Mrs. F. McAllister, No. 1428  
Carroll avenue, last Wednesday evening,  
when a party was given in honor of  
their charming daughter, Miss Madge.  
The evening was most delightfully  
spent in games and dancing in rooms  
artistically decorated with plants,  
flowers, and Japanese lanterns. Prof.  
Willey presided at the piano and his  
exquisite music was thoroughly appre-  
ciated by all present. Delicious re-  
freshments were served, to which all  
did ample justice. At a late hour the  
young ladies and gentlemen expressed  
their thanks to the charming hostess  
and departed. Those present were:  
Meses Edith King, Edna Hall, Sadie  
Libbey, Grace Skinner, Ethel King,  
Grace Green, Anna Reizer, Lillie Burk-  
hart, Honora Myres, Myrtle Myres, Ha-  
zel Myres, Ruth McAllister, Jessie Mc-  
Allister; Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Myres;  
Miss Ross of Pasadena; Meses. Frank  
Duncan, Willie Innes, Bert Hall, Ned  
Field, Tom Bales, Johnnie Sanders,  
Floyd Clark, Fielding Stilson, George  
Green, Willie Judson, Paul Berts, Carol  
Judson.

Mesess Flora and Hattie Pearson gave  
a delightful reception Thursday eve-  
ning to their friends Miss Edith King  
of San Francisco, who has been visiting  
there for the past week. The parlors  
were beautifully decorated with flowers  
and plants, and the evening passed  
pleasantly with games and dancing.  
Delicious refreshments were served  
during the evening. Among those pres-  
ent were: Meses Edith McGrover, Klagen,  
Morgan, Longley, Helmann, Newell,  
King, Conner, Flora and Hattie Pear-  
son; Meses. Klagen, Moore, Fittie, N.  
E. Wilson, A. Tutthill, McStay, Jeffries,  
Van Buskirk, Clem Wilson, Wankowski,  
and others.

The ladies of the Boyle heights Pres-  
byterian church held an ice cream  
social last Tuesday evening, which was  
quite an enjoyable affair. An excellent  
program was given, opening with a  
song by the male quartette, followed by  
a recitation by Miss Maud Bell, piano  
solo, Miss Floy Richardson, recitation,  
Miss Josephine Williams, vocal solo,  
Miss Maud Bell, song by the male  
quartette.

The young ladies of the Young Peo-  
ple's Club entertained a large audience  
last evening at Simpson's Hall. A mu-  
sical program was the entertainment  
of the evening and the ladies served  
ice cream and cake at 11 o'clock.  
"The Roses Bloom Again," Miss Dora  
Reed gave a piano solo; Miss Ellen  
Dinker and Rose Stewart a duet. Miss  
Ellie Hays sang, Miss Reed and Mr.  
Allen played the banjo and sang and a  
most pleasant evening was spent.

**A MISSIONARY TEA.**  
A missionary tea, by the ladies of the  
Bellevue avenue Methodist Episcopal  
church, was given on Friday evening  
at the residence of Miss Maud Bell, plan-  
ning, Mrs. G. W. Robinson, No. 614  
about seventy being present. A short  
musical and literary program was  
rendered. Mrs. Pilkington, of Simpson

Church, gave a short address in an in-  
teresting manner. After the exercises  
were finished refreshments, in the shape  
of ice cream and cake, were served in  
the dining-room, to which all present  
did ample justice. The house and  
grounds were very prettily decorated,  
the lawn and porch being hung with  
various colored Chinese lanterns, and  
the rooms decorated with flowers. The  
company dispersed soon after 11 p.m.,  
after wishing their host and hostess  
good night and voting the entertain-  
ment a success.

**BY SEA AND SHORE.**  
Thomas Bassett and family of Adams  
street have taken Col. Dunn's cottage  
at Santa Monica for the season.  
Rev. Dr. Matthew of University has  
taken his family to San Pedro for a  
month. He will vibrate meanwhile be-  
tween the college and beach.  
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hinch and Miss  
Minnie Boller of No. 829 Flower street  
are at Catalina Island for three months  
enjoying the fishing, boating and bath-  
ing. Mrs. Hiscok scores a big success  
with book and line, having safely landed  
a large number of perch, bass, yellow  
tails and white. A. W. Davis, Wednes-  
day, she lured from the deep four barra-  
cudas whose combined weight was  
twenty pounds.

Mrs. Electra M. Sherwood has gone  
to spend the summer at San Diego.  
She will be joined next week by Miss  
Laura Campbell from this city, and  
with a party of friends expects to  
sojourn for a while at San Juan Warm  
Springs, returning to this city Septem-  
ber 1.

Mrs. Capt. F. J. Cressey of No. 908  
South Broadway, accompanied by her  
daughters, Meses Stella and Lena, leave  
tomorrow for a two month's outing in a  
cottage by the sea at Santa Monica.  
Mrs. J. H. Hege and family of No. 808  
South Pearl street leave Los Angeles at  
the same time and will be domiciled  
next door to Mrs. Cressey, these two  
ladies being warm personal friends.  
Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Davis, Dr. and  
Mrs. Morrison, John G. Mott, H. F.  
Hartzell and Col. P. Hunter spent three  
days on Wilson's Peak this week most  
enjoyably.

**PROMINENT PEOPLE.**  
Prof. Calvin Esterly, who for the past  
two years has been principal of the  
Baptist College, west of the city, has  
accepted a professorship in the New  
University of Chicago, the institution  
rendered famous by the princely dona-  
tions of John D. Rockefeller.

Prof. Frank Graves, Prof. William  
P. Boynton, J. A. Morgan, Rev.  
J. S. Dill and Rev. A. P. Brown, all of  
Los Angeles, returned yesterday from a  
three weeks' visit to Yosemite Valley.  
They report having had a most enjoy-  
able time.

Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, pastor of the  
First Baptist Church of San Francisco,  
will visit his friend, Capt. E. M. King,  
in this city. An effort will be made to  
have him preach that evening at the  
First Baptist Church. Mr. Henry is re-  
puted to be one of the most eloquent  
preachers on the Pacific Coast, and will  
deliver a most interesting sermon at  
Chautauqua Assembly this week.

Mrs. Francis Wilson, wife of the  
Merry Monarch star, and niece, Miss  
Polly Miles, have been visiting while in  
the city with old-time friends, Mrs. May  
Richards and daughter, Miss Alice.  
**SHALL IT BE WHITE OR BLACK?**  
Mrs. J. B. Wilson, who set the fash-  
ion about six years ago for black under-  
wear, has been giving a large amount  
of attention lately to the subject of  
baths and the preservation of beauty.  
She now wears white underwear almost  
exclusively—most of her garments  
being made of white muslin. One of  
the Eastern papers publishes a detailed  
account of an interview with her. Her  
bath room and sleeping room were ex-  
hibited—both marvels of daintiness and  
elegance. Her steam bath is very  
unique. She takes a steam bath in it  
on every morning to her toilet. Mrs.  
Davis designs all her own costumes.  
She says she knows all her own "points"  
better than any dressmaker.

**RACQUET AND BALL.**  
Miss Edith Wilson Fletcher of No.  
1254 Arnold street, entertained about  
thirty of her young ladies, who set the  
party last Thursday afternoon on the  
Belmont grounds. Refreshments were  
served on the lawn and the young  
misses and their partners, in chic tennis  
suits, made a picturesque group as they  
sent the balls flying over the nets.  
Meses. A. Fletcher, J. Wintmore, E. W.  
Blanchard, A. McFarland, S. Hunt, R.  
Henderson and other ladies acted as  
chaperons and enjoyed watching the  
game.

**A NOVEL SCHEME.**  
An association called "Camp Bonnea-  
Amies" has been organized by the  
members of the Ladies Athletic Club.  
It is an "outing" association and its  
object is to establish headquarters for  
its members at Catalina, where they  
have purchased, erected and furnished  
a portable cottage, with tent attach-  
ment, to be occupied by the mem-  
bers of the association during the season.  
A boat is also furnished by the as-  
sociation for the use of its members.

This is a novel and economical scheme  
whereby the girls, all of whom are self-  
supporting, can enjoy a delightful out-  
ing to the Catalina Islands. The motto over  
the entrance of the abode is an appropri-  
ate one: "Welcome the coming,  
speed the parting guest." The officers  
of the association are: President, Miss  
Jennie A. Bristol; vice-president, Miss  
Rose M. Harben; secretary, Miss Mabel  
Skotstad; treasurer, Miss Helen M. May.  
Yesterday Miss Harben, accompanied  
by Mrs. Harben, Miss Minnie Thomas  
and others went over to spend a fort-  
night, and on their return other stock-  
holders will take their outing by turn.

**PERSONAL MENTION.**  
Mrs. B. J. Orr and family are at Re-  
dondo for the summer.

Mrs. George Ainsworth of Redondo  
has come to the city to reside and is  
located on Jefferson street.

Mrs. Vardy and her daughter, Miss  
Laura Hurd, of Virginia City, are visit-  
ing Mrs. C. V. Boquist of Pasadena.  
The many friends of Mrs. Kate Spear  
will be glad to learn that she is able to  
be about again after a severe illness.  
Mr. and Mrs. Brewster and daughter,  
Pansy, of Ventura, are in the city for a  
few days, the guests of his sister, Mrs.  
C. V. Boquist.

Dr. H. W. Brodbeck has returned  
from Indiana bringing with him a bride.  
A reception will be tendered them some  
evening this week at the First Method-  
ist church parlors.

Rev. Mr. Tupper arrived in Los An-  
geles on Thursday. Miss Tupper  
pastor of the First Unitarian Church of  
Grand Rapids, Mich., and will spend her  
vacation in this city with her sister,  
Mrs. Cromwell Galpin.

Mrs. J. E. Plater and Miss Carrie  
Wicks, who have been enjoying an  
Alaskan trip in company with a party  
of San Francisco friends, are now in  
Seattle where they are visiting Mrs.  
Hayden McClellan and daughter.  
Mrs. Uri Tracy and daughter, Miss  
Elizabeth, of Columbus, O., after spend-  
ing about six months in Los Angeles  
vicinity, will start for home this morn-  
ing. They are delighted with their  
visit and return much improved in  
health.

## MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Nothing of note save the Berger  
piano recital given last Tuesday night  
has occurred in local musical circles  
this week. But it can truthfully be  
said that the lack of quantity was made  
up in quality, for musicians have not  
yet ceased talking about the remark-  
ably excellent work done by Miss  
Berger's pupils.

Comic opera at the Grand Opera-house  
has absorbed the attention of all mu-  
sical people, many of whom went again  
and again to hear the Tatty Merry Mon-  
arch and The Lion Tamer. The last  
opera, by the way, did not seem to meet  
with a fairly just appreciation, either  
of the wit of its dialogue or the tuneful-  
ness of its music. The Francis Wil-  
son opera company has a larger per-  
centage of pretty faces and lithe and  
graceful figures than any opera com-  
pany that has graced a Los Angeles  
stage in many moons. Nettie Lyford,  
the erstwhile "Baby" of Hoyt's farces,  
has such sweet, infantile features  
framed in a mass of waving auburn  
hair that she captures the affectionate  
admiration of every one. Her make-up,  
her pretty frocks with baby waists and  
long, clinging sleeves, her lithe, swiftness  
in true child-like fashion by its  
strings, delude one with the idea that  
she is 6 instead of—maybe 28. Lulu  
Glaser was so piquant and withal so be-  
witching and unmistakably charming  
that she captured mutual admiration  
man and wife. It will probably be many  
months before Angelenos will again en-  
joy such a delightful week of comic  
opera as the inimitable Francis Wilson  
and his company have given them.

**PADEREWSKI COMING.**  
Efforts are being made to have the  
great pianist, Ignace J. Paderewski,  
come to Los Angeles in December. He  
will commence a brief season of piano  
recitals, in California about the middle  
of November and other city should not  
miss this exceptional opportunity.  
After one of his concerts in London  
the famous artist found himself com-  
pletely surrounded by women and flow-  
ers. The greatest excitement prevailed  
and his friends were obliged to rescue  
him from the pandemonium.

**MUSICAL COSTUME.**  
The following young ladies will con-  
test for the Sohma grand prizes offered  
at the coming Long Beach Chautauqua  
Assembly which opens tomorrow evening  
with a grand concert:

Sadie McCaldin, Pasadena; Miss  
Annie Holmes, Riverside; Miss Myrtle  
Webster, Long Beach; Miss Grace  
Crawford, Miss Ruth L. Green, Miss  
Grace Phillips, Los Angeles.

Under 16 years—Miss Georgia Wes-  
ner, San Bernardino; Miss Nora Passon,  
Santa Fe Springs; Miss Maud King, Los  
Angeles; Zoula Passon, Santa Fe  
Springs; Miss Alice B. McComas, Miss  
Clark McComas, Long Beach; Frank  
Goodnow, Miss Emma Graves (12 years  
old), Miss Ruth L. Green, Los Angeles;  
Miss Regina Bachelor, San Bernardino;  
Miss Ada Blech, Miss Spencer, Miss  
Annie Derby, Los Angeles.

(Duet—Myrtle and Maud King, Nora  
and Zoula Passon, Ada and Aggie Blech,  
Annie Derby and Grace Dunsmore.  
Prodigy—Annie S. Henry, Downey;  
Daisy Craft, Redlands.

**CHAUTAUQUA MUSIC.**  
Charles Kellogg, the famous bird  
warbler and whistler of New York, ar-  
rived in the city yesterday. Mr. Kel-  
logg is a native Californian, his father  
settling in Plumas county, but he has  
not visited his native State in eighteen  
years. He will participate in the mu-  
sical part of the Chautauqua programme  
and more will be heard of him anon.

A. M. Benham, leader of the First  
Congregational church choir in Oak-  
land, also arrived yesterday, accom-  
panied by his wife. Mr. Benham will  
have charge of the chorus of 100 voices  
which will roll out the anthems at the  
Chautauqua meetings this week. Mr.  
Benham's Oakland choir has sent abroad  
five star singers whose names have be-  
come famous.

Miss Fox, whose contralto voice  
has been heard \$1000 annually as compen-  
sation for her church singing in New  
York, and Miss Priest, who formerly  
lived in Los Angeles and is now at  
Santa Monica with friends, will be the  
soloists in the account of the musicals at  
the opening concert. A large num-  
ber of Angelenos will go down on the  
5 p.m. Southern Pacific train to attend  
the concert, returning by a special at  
its close.

Hugo Mansfield, the San Francisco  
piano virtuoso will arrive on Wednes-  
day to take part in the Chautauqua  
programme.  
The names of Herr Rubo and Dr.  
Jauch were inadvertently omitted in  
the list of musicians published yester-  
day in the account of the musicals at  
Mrs. Capen's. The enthusiastic ap-  
plause accorded these gentlemen was  
merited by their fine selections.

The popular Euterpean Quartette  
gave a very successful concert at Perris  
last Friday evening.

**STARS AND FLATS.**  
De Wolf Hopper had a hard time in  
London, where he went for rest. The  
Green Room Club took him everywhere,  
and all the great theatrical lights  
entertained him.

Sixty-five singers of the Arion  
Society, of New York, left for Europe  
in June, where they will give concerts  
for charitable purposes. This is the  
first time a New York singing society  
has visited Germany, and they received  
a warm reception as they landed.

The Dixie Company scored a great  
success in London, at the Globe  
Theatre in Boston. Audran's Mascot  
was revived to act as its successor.

The Music Hall promenades have been  
very popular in Boston. Director Ad-  
ams has been appointed to give a  
continuance of them.

At the Tremont Theatre during the  
performance of Puritania a novel de-  
parture was made, in the introduction  
of a promenade concert in the foyer be-  
fore the performance and between the  
acts. The Hungarian Band was en-  
gaged for this purpose and ice-cream  
was served to the ladies.

The first performance of Reginald de  
Kovan's new opera, The Fencing Master,  
will be given in Buffalo, September 26.  
Mapleson and Mayer have combined  
forces and will produce Fiddler at the  
New York Fifth Avenue Theatre in Sep-  
tember.

On the occasion of the fiftieth per-  
formance of Jupiter at Palmer's The-  
atre, New York, a souvenir, in the shape  
of a frosted silver bell, was given to  
each lady visitor. Each bell bore the  
inscription: "Fiftieth performance,  
Digby Bell in Jupiter."

In the drama of Tennyson's Maud,  
given at the Boston Theatre, musical  
interludes were furnished between the  
acts and the scenes by members of  
the Symphony Orchestra and the Han-  
del and Haydn Society. The music is  
said to be in perfect harmony with the  
spirit of the verse. Lord Tennyson  
gave his approval of this combination  
of voice and picture, and the composer,  
Platt, had a reading from the cele-  
brated poet. A very unique souvenir  
programme, containing an autograph  
letter of Tennyson to Mr. Platt, was  
presented to each holder of a reserved  
seat.

## Parisian Cloak and Suit Co.

221 South Spring Street.

## FASHION LEADERS!

## JULY CLEARANCE SALE

"Stock Versus Prices."

THE time of the year has now approached for our Semi-Annual  
Clearance and Cleaning Up Sale. No goods are carried over  
from season to season, but must be closed out regardless of  
cost. Prior to the departure of our buyer for the East, our entire  
Spring stock MUST be closed out. You will be the gainer. We will  
be the loser.

BLACK CHEVOT JACK- ETS AND REEFERS THAT SOLD FOR \$3.00 WILL GO AT	WIDE WALE REEFERS AND BLAZERS THAT SOLD FOR \$3.00 WILL GO AT	WIDE WALE REEFERS WITH BRAIDED SLEEVES THAT SOLD FOR \$3.00 WILL GO AT
\$1.49.	\$2.98.	\$3.98.

Similar Deep Cuts Throughout the Line.

ALL OUR BLACK CHEVOT CAPES, 36 INCHES LONG, THAT SOLD FOR \$3.00, WILL GO AT	SAME AS ABOVE WITH JET TRIMMINGS THAT SOLD FOR \$3.00 WILL GO AT
\$1.98.	\$2.98.

Linen Dusters at.....\$2.98	Mohair Dusters at.....\$2.98
Black and Gray Silk Dusters that sold for \$15.00, will go at.....\$7.98	Silken Mohair Dusters (Black only) that sold for \$7.50, will go at.....\$3.98

This Sale Continues Until Our Entire Spring  
Line is Disposed Of.

## IN OUR KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

100 Doz. Little Gloves in Color only.....\$2.98  
Annal all our SILK AND LITTLE GLOVES AND MITTS will be "knifed" severely.  
Our \$1.25 4-Button Kid Glove will be sold at.....\$1.00

Agents for the Genuine

## JOUVIN GLOVE!

### PRIVATE GUARDS.

Some Protection from Violence is Neces-  
sary.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]  
A telegram from Chicago states that  
a license has been granted to the Car-  
penters' Council of that city to form an  
independent military organization.  
Several hundred workmen have al-  
ready joined, and it is expected that  
this number will be increased to 3500  
inside of a week. The avowed object  
of this new move is to enable labor to  
fight any private armed force, which  
capital may bring to settle labor dis-  
putes.

The statement would seem incredible  
if numerous recent circumstances did  
not point conclusively to an extraordi-  
nary aberration of public opinion on  
the subject of the rights of employer  
and employee. It will have been no-  
ticed that from the beginning of the  
troubles at Homestead unqualified hos-  
tility has been shown to the introduc-  
tion of the Pinkerton men into the  
works. The alleged cause of this hos-  
tility was that the Pinkertons were an  
illegal body of men, and every one  
knew that the real objection to their  
advent is the fact that they were ex-  
pected to perform the duties of guard-  
ing the property of the Homestead cor-  
poration and protecting such men as  
chose to work in defiance of the union  
forces of the aggressive strikers.

There cannot be the slightest doubt  
that equal hostility would have been  
shown to a body of guards had each  
member of it been directly hired by the  
Homestead works. Therefore we have  
a right to assume that the alleged an-  
tagonism against the Pinkertons is merely  
a pretense, and that it is put forth by  
the striking iron-workers to divert at-  
tention from the fact that they are de-  
termined to enforce their demands by  
violence if necessary.

The continued threats made by irre-  
sponsible members of the union, that as  
soon as the militia withdraws any non-  
union men found

# J. T. SHEWARD

business one-third larger than one year ago!

all goods marked in plain figures and sold for one price and for cash—this business is being conducted on the broadest and most liberal basis.

largest cloak house in the city—sales equal to the combined sales of all the cloak houses in the city.

business one-third larger than one year ago!

If you buy any goods in this house and feel dissatisfied with your purchase, bring them back in a good, merchantable condition and get your money.

the cloak department equal in sales to the combined sales of all the cloak houses in the city.

“113-115 north spring street.”

“monday at 9 o'clock the choice is offered of 250 ladies' hand bags in all the new styles for \$1.00 each—they are worth from \$1.50 to \$2.50 each—doubling up trade.

## “Monday..?”

—morning at 9 o'clock a line of the very highest class of

“french pattern suits will be offered for **\$6.65**

—for suit complete and trimmings to match—this line of suits are all worth from \$25.00 to \$35.00 each, and they will be sold for \$6.65—they were bought for this special sale; they are worth exactly what we state; they are new, this season's goods, and were received in this house the latter part of the week. We are emphasizing the fact that the trade of this house is very largely increasing—the popularity of this house is growing at a tremendous rate—read it and watch for it—our great sale of cloaks; full particulars in a day or two.

“children's white cotton sun bonnets, monday at 9 o'clock, 15c each.

## “Did it ever..?”

—occur to you that when columbus discovered america he had done you a favor—if “chris” had staid at home you might have been born in spain and had another father and mother, and in place of having a big cloak sale this week we might have been making olive oil out of cottonseed, or we might have been packing figs in an old barn in spain—we feel thankful to “chris” for what he did for us 400 years ago—in place of jabbering away in spanish we chatter away in plain united states, and we think we are doing the public a favor when we sell

“jackets that are worth \$5.00, for **\$1.00**

—and this has all been brought about through the kindness of our old friend “chris”; you can see this yourself without further argument—watch our advertisement for the greatest sale of cloaks ever made since adam discovered eve; full particulars shortly; it will be a crusher.

## “Another lot..?”

“of black sateen waists, worth \$1.75, at **\$1.00**

—another lot of calico waists..... 35c  
another lot of black sateen skirts, nicely tucked on a good broad ruffle and wide yak lace on the bottom, for \$1.00; they will cost \$1.75 all over the city

“monday at 9 o'clock

—greatest increase ever made by any house in this city.

“500 children's sun bonnets worth a quarter everywhere, monday at 9 o'clock, 15c—the largest increase ever made by any house in this city.

## “There is an..?”

—erroneous opinion abroad about the history of some of the important points in and about los angeles—the real founder of a part of this city was “job”—we have the same right to set forth our views upon this question as “ignatius donnelly” has to say that a piece of “bacon” wrote “shakespeare”—when “job” was meandering around exercising the patience he was so noted for, he stumbled into los angeles and commenced in his careful, patient way, to investigate the beauties of nature; at about this time he became sorely afflicted with boils; they became very troublesome—boils are, as a general thing, quite troublesome—“job” was an old dry-goods man; if he was not, he never could have been that patient person that made him as noted as we are—to get relief he went out one day on some of the highest points of the city; the view enchanted him, he became entranced; he built himself a mud house, and ever since then the point upon which he settled has been called “boil heights”—this is denied by some of the oldest inhabitants, but you know how it is with most of them; they mean well enough, but they are not expected to be as well posted as we historians—in the early days a great many people drank water out of the hydrants of the “citizens' water company,” and this impaired their memories—monday at 9 o'clock you can buy

“fine pattern suits, worth \$35.00, for **\$6.65**

—every son and daughter of “job” should come and see them; we are very patient and will show you everything whether you wish to purchase or not—this is our new way.

## “Going entirely..?”

—out of shoes—all reynolds bro's shoes at prime factory cost—a job lot of sizes at less than 50 cents on the dollar—odds and ends

“the shoe department..?”

—is being rapidly closed to enlarge the cloak department—the cloak department will be double its present size—we expect to treble the business.

“fruit of the loom muslin drawers, 25c;  
fruit of the loom muslin chemise, 25c;  
ladies' new style aprons, 25c.

## “One hundred years ago the papers advertised..?”

—niggers for sale—this was the principal income for the newspaper, and yet you find some that sigh for the good old days of our fathers—looking backward, seeing a mud hole in every alley, when to go out on the principal thoroughfares, these same parties could see beautiful windows in the business parts; elegantly kept lawns and elegant homes in the residence part; they could visit parks and summer resorts that are as free as the air of heaven—looking forward is our motto: men in the good old days got up at 4 in the morning; they went to bed at 9 and worked like an old park mule all through the day—it was work, work, work—today, how different; this is an age of progress; a day of improvement; a day to look upon the bright side and improve the wrong; it is a day when clerks are looked upon as human beings; they are encouraged in well doing; they are people of education and refinement; they are the advance guard of a great people that make the future business of this country—in place of selling niggers they sell dry goods; in place of getting up at 4 and go to work, they go to work at 8, and we are all the better for it; business is better; people are happier; they are better educated and more refined; it is a wholesome atmosphere and a better life to lead—looking forward is our motto; no niggers for sale; no armed pinkertons to uphold; they too are a relic of the past ages and should be relegated to the lost arts—the laws are made for peaceable people, not for armed brigands—when a man says trade is dull he makes it duller; men may be busy all around him and he sits down and grumbles; he becomes a dyspeptic and an old crank; with the arm out of joint, his now progressive neighbor makes business; he is a rustler and he gets business—one man says trade is dull; another man can hardly find time to eat; life is what you make it; the eyes of the people are turned toward this house; they seek the oasis in the desert; they are looking upon the bright side of a bright business that is showing the largest increase ever made by any house in this city; they see intelligence depicted upon every face in this house; they see cheerfulness and satisfaction; there is no care, no anxiety, no grumbling among the employees in this house; they labor with a hearty good will because they know they are appreciated; they know their burdens are lightened and their joys increased accordingly—a man must live one life before he is ready for another—men with new ideas are always called cranks—“a. t. stewart” was a crank; “wanamaker” was a crank; “marshall field” was a crank in the eyes of a great many when they took hold of new ideas and rushed them to the front—the men that called them cranks are still turning the same old grindstone, and these so-called cranks are using the sharpened tools that you made; you grumbled and kicked while they thought and worked out new ideas for the betterment of the world—edison was born and with him electricity—the idea of one man improved by many—cyrus field was the founder of the atlantic cable—the brain of one man bringing millions into closer contact—napoleon was a great general, but grant was a greater one—washington was the father of his country, but lincoln was the savior of the same country—a house standing in the same old rut running in the same old groove is fit only for a frontier town—a live, wide-awake house backed by new ideas and an enormous amount of push is fit only for a live, progressive town like los angeles—no house that ever did business can show the enormous increase of this house—it is growing larger every day and showing very large gains—ginghams 8 1-3c, worth 15c, monday, at 9 o'clock.

## “A gentleman..?”

—living in pasadena has written us to get our views in regard to what we think of lieutenant peary and his party searching for the north pole—to be frank we think he is a great big chump; we don't approve of it; he must be hard up for timber; when a fellow goes into a pack of ice to hunt firewood he is certainly off his base; his next-door neighbor is a polar bear, and the only person his wife can call upon is an eskimau, and if there is one thing above another that a lady does love to do is to go calling—in our opinion mrs. peary will be quite lonesome; she would have been better off if she had remained at home and visited

“our great sale of fine dress  
ginghams at **8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub>c**  
per yard, worth 15c—monday at 9 o'clock.

## “A lady who..?”

—had been sorely troubled with corns heard of a new remedy, and like every one else, tried every remedy she ever heard of—some one recommended phosphorus, and away she went to the drug store to lay in a supply; at night before retiring she bathed her feet, pared her corns and dosed them liberally with her new remedy and went to bed; her corns naturally pained her, and to ease them she worked herself down a little lower than usual toward the low footboard and put her feet on the slight elevation and kept her feet out from under the covering, and this had the desired effect, and soon she was sound asleep in the arms of morpheus—her husband had been out a little late that night attending his lodge and quietly slipped into the house and went to bed, and he, too, was sound asleep in a few minutes—along in the night he woke up and the first thing he noticed was a small light at the end of the bed; they seemed to be flitting around here and there, and from the condition in which he retired he thought first of wildcats, it might be snakes; it would never do to wake his wife, so he very quietly drew his feet up and slid out of bed, kept his eye on the wildcat and fingered around until he got hold of the only weapon at his command, his boot-jack; he took a firm hold, slipped along and took steady aim; once, twice, and bang she went; holy moscs! murder! burglars! police! and such a screaming and yelling you never heard of before in that house; there was no light, matches they couldn't find; the man tumbled over chairs and skinned his soup-bone, and the lady and the hired girl tumbled over him, and they each thought the other a burglar and this added to the excitement—finally order was brought out of chaos, the matches were found and the light soon turned on; explanations followed—the corns were cured, but left in their place a couple of broken toes—if you happen to call and find the lady with a couple of crutches and her feet all bandaged up and she says she has rheumatism, kindly turn the subject and try and discuss next year's orange crop; it is more pleasant—now this could all have been avoided; if the lady had taken the precaution to buy a pair of

“reynolds bro's' shoes..?”

she would have had no corns—we are closing out the shoe department to enlarge the cloak department; all shoes at prime factory cost.

## “During the..?”

—present week we will have the greatest sale of cloaks ever made in this country—nearly 2000 garments will be sold for less than 25 cents on the dollar—the cloaks are expected today, and they will be placed in the window upon arrival, and the prices will be named and the goods fully described—they are all new, first-class, all this season's style, and they are without doubt the finest lot of goods ever seen in this country—we expected to give a full description and name the prices today, but their late arrival prohibits this—no house on earth will be able to come within gunshot of our prices on cloaks; a good cloak, and we mean what we say—a new, high sleeve, late style cloak will be sold as low as one dollar—watch our ad for day and date of sale.

“ladies' new style aprons, 25c; ladies' muslin night gowns, 50c; corset covers, 25c; children's cambrie sun bonnets, 15c; trade more than double in muslin underwear over one year ago—great increase in every department.

## “Ladies keep..?”

—tripping in a few days after our sales to see if they can get goods at the same price—it is very seldom that they can find the goods, and when they do they are not sold for the same price—the special sales are all advertised for 9 o'clock; this gives every one an equal show—we are very careful to make special sales of real merit, and we give every one the privilege of returning the goods any time after the sale and we refund the money; this makes it absolutely safe for you; there can be no deception with this plan—there is no bartering about taking goods back; all we ask is to return the goods in a good, merchantable condition and you can have your money—no goods will be laid aside for any one before the sale; customers must be at the counter—goods cannot be delivered without first being sent to the desk for examination; no favors are shown in any way—no employee is allowed to take names or money before the goods are on the counter; our special sales must be fair in every way—we advertise our special sales for 9 o'clock, and we have all the goods we advertise for that hour—we keep faith with the public in every way; to do different means business suicide.

“ladies' fine pattern suits with trimmings to match **\$6.65**

—worth \$35.00—no deception; the goods are worth the money—monday at 9 o'clock.

## “Pocketbooks..?”

“10c, 20c, 25c, 50c..?”—about one-half the usual price.

—chataine bags..... 25c  
gold-plated pins..... 25c, 50c, \$1.00  
a small lot of toilet articles monday at one-half the marked price—this department is nearly closed—this will be the last of the drug store business.

ladies' vests, extra quality..... 25c  
gents' neckties..... 19c, worth double  
a good, serviceable corset..... 50c  
—sole agent for royal worcester corsets.  
—you can buy table linens here at right prices—you can buy towels at right prices—you can't get cheated; you can bring any article back and get your money.

“ladies' hand bags in a large variety of styles \$1.00; worth up to \$2.50, monday at 9 o'clock.

---“we offer the choice of **150 pieces** finest and best quality

# dress gingham for 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub>c per yard

—“all new, latest styles; they are not to be compared with the regular 12 1-2c grade—they are a 15c grade..?”

“monday at 9 o'clock, 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub>c..?”

—“the price of a good quality calico, but worth nearly double the money—largely increasing business.



## BUSINESS.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

**OFFICE OF THE TIMES.**  
LOS ANGELES, July 16, 1892.  
The Bradstreet Mercantile Agency reports 497 failures in the Pacific Coast States and Territories for the first six months of 1892, with assets of \$1,500,935 and liabilities of \$3,024,821, as compared with 411 for the previous six months, with assets of \$2,169,042 and liabilities of \$4,398,678, and 559 for the corresponding six months of 1891, with assets of \$2,134,294 and liabilities of \$3,601,042. The failures for the past six months are divided among the States and Territories as follows:

States—	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.
California.....	320	\$903,789	\$1,073,584
Oregon.....	78	247,628	363,042
Washington.....	93	427,108	602,095
Arizona.....	8	12,700	21,400
Nevada.....	1	700	2,300

Totals.....497 \$1,500,935 \$3,024,821  
Following are the causes assigned for the failures: Incompetence, 128; insolvency, 84; inadequate capital for the business undertaken, 173; injudicious credit, 13; complication of indebtedness, 6; neglect of business and bad habits, 1; unfavorable circumstances, foods, fire, etc., 11; fraud, 31; speculation, 1; personal extravagance, 11; excessive competition, 21.

The outlook for dried fruit continues to improve. Potatoes are in good demand and the market is firmer.

**Money, Stocks and Bonds.**  
New York, July 16.—The stock market broke the record in point of dullness today, transactions being slightly over 30,000 shares. The temper was firm throughout, however and slight gains were shown at the close in a number of stocks. Government bonds were quiet, 60-day bills, 4.87; demand, 4.88.

**Money, Stocks and Bonds.**  
In the quotations below, where two sets of figures appear, thus: "Central Pacific, 34 3/4," the first figures refer to the noon quotations and the last to the closing quotations.

**New York, July 16.**  
Am. Cot. Oil..... 38 3/4  
Am. Express..... 118 3/4  
Atchafson..... 30 3/4  
Can. Pac..... 34 3/4  
Can. South..... 57 3/4  
Cen. Pac..... 30 3/4  
C. & N. O..... 100 3/4  
Del. Lack..... 15 3/4  
D. & R. G..... 10 3/4  
D. & R. G. P. d..... 48 3/4  
Distillers..... 40 3/4  
Erie..... 10 3/4  
Illinois Cent..... 10 3/4  
Kan. & Tex..... 25 3/4  
Lake Shore..... 130 3/4  
Lead Trust..... 3 3/4  
Louis. & Nash..... 70 3/4  
Mich. Cen..... 104 3/4  
Mo. Pac..... 58 3/4  
N. Pac..... 10 3/4  
N. Pac. Pac..... 10 3/4  
N. W..... 110 3/4  
N. W. P. d..... 140 3/4  
N. Y. C..... 100 3/4

**San Francisco Mining Stocks.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.

Belcher..... 1 25  
Best & Bel..... 1 85  
Chollar..... 65  
Con. Va..... 3 85  
Confidence..... 1 50  
Gold & Cur..... 1 10  
Hale & Nor..... 1 30

**Boston Stocks.**  
BOSTON, July 16.—Closing: Atchafson, Topeka and Santa Fe, 30 3/4; Chicago, Burlington and Q. & N. O., 10 3/4; Mexican Central, 14 3/4; San Diego, 15; Bell Telephone, 204.

**Bar Silver.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—BAR SILVER—86 3/8.

**San Francisco, July 16.—MEXICAN DOLLARS—80 60 3/4.**

## GENERAL EASTERN MARKETS.

## Grain.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The wheat market opened unchanged, but reacted within 3 1/2 range, was excitedly dull throughout and closed steady and 1/2 lower.

Receipts were 64,000 bushels; shipments, 104,000 bushels.  
Closing quotations: WHEAT—Steady; Cash, 77 3/4; September, 70 3/4; Corn—Fancy, cash, 48 3/4; September, 47 3/4.

**CATS—Steady; cash, 30%; August, 30.**

**RYE—Dull, 65.**  
TIMOTHY—Nominal, 65.  
FLAX—1 03.

**LIVERPOOL, July 16.—WHEAT—Offered moderately; No. 2 red winter, steady at 8s 7d; No. 3 red spring, steady at 8s 7d.**

**Corn—Spot supply poor; futures offered moderately; spot, firm at 4s 11d; July, firm at 5s; August, steady, at 4s 8d; September, steady, at 4s 7 1/2d.**

**CHICAGO, July 16.—MEAT—PORK—Cash, 11 75; September, 11 87 1/2.**

**Lard.**  
CHICAGO, July 16.—LARD—Cash, 7 12 1/2; September, 7 23 1/2.

**Dry Salt Meats.**  
CHICAGO, July 16.—DRY SALT MEATS—Shoulders, 7 00 to 7 25; short cut, 7 05 to 7 20; short ribs, 7 50 to 8 00; September, 7 47 1/2.

**Whisky.**  
CHICAGO, July 16.—WHISKY—Quoted at 1.15.

**New York Markets.**  
NEW YORK, July 16.—COFFEE—Options dull; July, 11.05; August, 11.85; September, 11.80; October, 11.80; November, 11.75; December, 11.85; January, 11.85; February, 11.85; spot Rio, quiet and firm; No. 7, 13.

**Sugar—Raw, dull but firm; refined, quiet and steady; centrifugal, 9 1/2; test, 3-16; fair refining, 2 3/4; Muscovado, 8 1/2; test, 2 3/4; molasses sugar, 8 1/2; test, 2 3/4; No. 3, 3 1/4; No. 4, 3 1/4; No. 5, 3 1/4; No. 6, 3 1/4; No. 7, 3 1/4; No. 8, 3 1/4; No. 9, 3 1/4; No. 10, 3 1/4; No. 11, 3 1/4; No. 12, 3 1/4; No. 13, 3 1/4; No. 14, 3 1/4; No. 15, 3 1/4; No. 16, 3 1/4; No. 17, 3 1/4; No. 18, 3 1/4; No. 19, 3 1/4; No. 20, 3 1/4; No. 21, 3 1/4; No. 22, 3 1/4; No. 23, 3 1/4; No. 24, 3 1/4; No. 25, 3 1/4; No. 26, 3 1/4; No. 27, 3 1/4; No. 28, 3 1/4; No. 29, 3 1/4; No. 30, 3 1/4; No. 31, 3 1/4; No. 32, 3 1/4; No. 33, 3 1/4; No. 34, 3 1/4; No. 35, 3 1/4; No. 36, 3 1/4; No. 37, 3 1/4; No. 38, 3 1/4; No. 39, 3 1/4; No. 40, 3 1/4; No. 41, 3 1/4; No. 42, 3 1/4; No. 43, 3 1/4; No. 44, 3 1/4; No. 45, 3 1/4; No. 46, 3 1/4; No. 47, 3 1/4; No. 48, 3 1/4; No. 49, 3 1/4; No. 50, 3 1/4; No. 51, 3 1/4; No. 52, 3 1/4; No. 53, 3 1/4; No. 54, 3 1/4; No. 55, 3 1/4; No. 56, 3 1/4; No. 57, 3 1/4; No. 58, 3 1/4; 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